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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Recovery Steps Push On

Hitler Calls Republic 'Crime'

Nazis Seek Austrian Union

Tokyo Uses Propaganda Again

America Seen as 'Miraculous'

Prince of Wales Likes Magic

THE Administration rocks along on its recovery program. The farm relief bill is pushed through the House with a vote of 315-98. The Senate gets it and slaps on the brakes with many proposed amendments. The President signs the beer law, making beer and wine legal April 7. Twenty labor leaders are invited for a March 31 discussion of hours, wages, public works, working agreements. President Roosevelt explains to congressional leaders that his reforestation bill does not mean "forced labor and military service," as charged by the American Federation of Labor. Workers can leave camp for better jobs. The $1 a day pay plus board equals the regular $2 unskilled labor rate. If the labor lobby fights the bill, the President will do what he did to the American Legion lobby—He will fight back plenty.

¶ Chancellor Adolf Hitler loudly demands of the Reichstag a four-year dictatorship for himself, and members cheer wildly. In his speech he places destruction of Communism in the foreground, puts off talk of monarchy, promises "barbaric severity" against traitors and approves public decapitation for those who fired the Reichstag building. "No gigantic revolution was ever carried out with such unvarying discipline and so little bloodshed as ours," he cries. He says an "unexampled crime" gave birth to the Republic in 1918. Herr Hitler destroys the Republic—But millions who have faith in the German people serenely believe it will come back.

¶ The Prussian Diet voices the Nazi (Fascist) aspirations for a political union between Germany and Austria. Wilhelm Kube, Nazi floor leader, salutes Austrians in the gallery and states that Chancellor Hitler orders him to say "We shall have obtained our goal only when all Germany, including German Austria, is united with our Fatherland in one great state which can then serve Germany's mission in the world." Cheers and more cheers. Gen. Karl Litzmann, eldest deputy, declares: "We recognize no other leader of the German nation than Hitler"—Has Germany come, observers wonder, to the total eclipse of President von Hindenburg?

¶ Tokyo starts a new propaganda campaign to consolidate the Japanese behind its military program. It tells them Chancellor Hitler has demanded return through the League of Nations of the former German islands mandated to Japan, but "mandate" meant only "spoils of war." The islands are called "Japan's naval lifeline." This is the familiar method of committing the people to a policy which cannot be changed without loss of face—And to avoid losing face Japan lets the military do anything.

¶ Britain's House of Commons hears Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, tell of the swift transformation in the United States. A few weeks ago, he said, he looked Americaward with feelings of gravest anxiety, but "today, thanks to the initiative, wisdom and courage of the new President, a change has taken place which might almost be called miraculous." The new confidence is being reflected in London. It has set markets to jumping. It is speeding plans for the world economic conference—America's infectious comeback will make that conference a success.

¶ The United States presents a pretty puzzle to new citizens. Leading newspapers' headlines read: "Legal Beer Will Flow on April 7," "Beer Cities Rock With Happiness," "Beer Raises High Hopes," and front pages carry cheery pictures of the President signing the beer law. Yet Judge Joseph Buffington, dean of federal judges in Philadelphia, solemnly warns 60 citizens he has just naturalized that they must shun the new saloons. "I have never known a man who regretted drinking too little; but thousands who regretted drinking too much"—Whoever can do so ought to give bewildered new citizens an explanation.

¶ Bulgaria now trades its silk cocoons for silk cloth, money being lacking. The women who tend the silkworms and have spun cocoons into thread and woven thread into cloth, may now even have to make cloth into silk dresses, which they still won't get to wear—Bulgarian women must bulge with indignation.

¶ The Prince of Wales, London learns, has become a clever magician. The Prince, already expert with the drums in an orchestra, has learned under a famous conjurer to turn a handkerchief into a Union Jack or take a flock of rabbits from a top hat. And presently he may whisk a tree up from a mango seed. The heir to the British throne, sometimes called the salesman for the British Empire, has true magical powers—Often he has visited a cold country and stirred it into a feeling of warmth toward his own.

Bulgarians Trade Cocoons for Dresses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

BULGARIAN villagers are now trading their silk cocoons for silk dresses, though, of course, the silk dresses are not really for the peasants

This only means that the Bulgarian Agrarian Bank has made arrangements to ship the products of the silk cocoon cooperatives abroad, and to receive silk cloth in exchange for them.

Many housewives here not only look after a room or two full of the voracious silkworms every season, but, in addition, they spin the cocoons into thread and weave the thread into cloth.

Entrance of Beer Called 'Zero Hour' Of Safety Forces

Massachusetts Groups Prepare to Meet Hazards Its Sale Forecasts

The day that beer is legalized will be the "zero hour" for Massachusetts safety forces, it was declared by representatives of safety organizations today.

Though a profound question mark hangs over the social effects of beer, indications abound that an offensive, expectant of increased hazards in factories and on the streets, is to be launched.

When legal beer is first pushed over the counter in the drug stores—and the Massachusetts Legislature is expected to get a favorable committee report for 3.2 beer today—the Massachusetts Safety Council will appoint a committee to study the implications of this new development, according to Mr. Lewis MacBrayne, general manager of the council. If it is found, he said, that beer increases danger on the highways, or in industry, a program of intensive action will be recommended.

There is discussion of a state-wide conference, involving heads of safety and enforcement agencies, such as district attorneys, police commissioners and highway control officials in every district, according to Mr. Lloyd Blanchard, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Committee on Street and Highway Safety. A summons to such a conference would probably issue from Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, the registrar of motor vehicles.

Mr. Ryan confirmed the possibility of a conference, and said it was likewise possible that more teeth may have to be put into the statutes governing conduct of the motorist on the highways.

There was a disposition in most quarters to accord with the view that the beer-drinking driver is more of a menace than the drunken driver for his responses are slowed up, but not so visibly that he can be apprehended before the accident. Consequently one official submitted the possibility of establishing a new offense to check a man before he is actually drunk.

Particular apprehension was expressed by Mr. Blanchard relative to the youth of 18 who is permitted by the contemplated Warren liquor control bill to get a permit to buy any amount of light wines and beer. Declaring that the youthful driver of this age has a greater accident record than any other group, Mr. Blanchard said he anticipated a grave problem when there was added to youth's established immaturity in the handling of a vehicle while sober the license to drink.

For the annual conference of the Massachusetts Safety Council in April the problem of drunken driving and drunken pedestrians is given an unprecedentedly important place on the agenda.

"We do not know what the temper of the people will be," Mr. MacBrayne said, "and for that reason we do not know what our problem will be. Perhaps because of the depression and the years of prohibition the people will have learned new habits and will be temperate. But should the old conditions obtain, the educational agencies will have to be restored and special precautions taken to enforce safety."

While there was an inclination to hope that people have somehow altered in the last 14 years, manifest apprehension existed. There was wide acquiescence in the view that if the people are not inclined to be temperate, an incalculably serious problem may result.

Haverhill Strike Near Settlement

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 23 (AP)—A strike of approximately 7500 shoe workers appeared to be nearing a settlement today when the workers agreed unanimously to return to work immediately under a stipulation that they be paid on a price scale based on the maximum prices paid in the industry in Haverhill prior to the strike.

Their vote was an acceptance of an offer of the shoe manufacturers' board of trade, but there was one obstacle to ending the strike in the refusal of the manufacturers to accept the strikers' stipulation that they sign a union working agreement.

Mr. Dennis Kelleher, district agent for the shoe workers' protective union, was optimistic in spite of this however, and said he believed he could persuade the manufacturers to sign the union agreement individually. He said that in future negotiations he would ignore the manufacturers' board of trade.

India Harnesses Two Rivers To Light Homes of Millions

First Unit Releases 132,000 Volts of Energy for Industrial Purposes—Engineering Feats of Magnitude Required in Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAHORE, India—Electrical energy from the first section of one of the world's major hydroelectric projects was released for industrial purposes March 10 from a lonely power station 180 miles from here when the Earl of Willingdon, the Viceroy, closed a switch.

The ceremony took place at the Lahore receiving station in the shadow of the Mogul Gardens of Shalimar, on the outskirts of this Moslem city. The power house is situated in Mandi State, which is located in the Punjab Political Agency on the upper reaches of the Beas River, and the project when completed will supply electrical energy virtually to the whole of the Punjab, and will materially help in developing local industries throughout the province of about 20,000,000 inhabitants.

The scheme includes a double circuit trunk transmission line operating at 132,000 volts from Joginder-nagar, in Mandi State, to Lahore (173 miles), and branch lines from Amritsar to Ludhiana (88 miles) and from Lahore to Lyallpur (89 miles) and Ferozepore (50 miles), all of which are important centers of the Province. It is intended to supply distributors at Lahore, Amritsar and Jullundur and other places.

In 13 towns a complete system of local distribution is being provided by which a direct retail supply will be given, and a similar supply is under consideration in several other communities. Supply will be offered for industrial purposes on a tariff which by its term will continuously favor the consumer who uses electricity in increasing quantity, and bazaars which have not heretofore been electrically lighted will have opportunities to install electricity.

The power house is situated on the Uhl River, one of the tributaries of the Beas, and the installation opened by the Viceroy was the first stage of a scheme that will ultimately cover the whole of the Punjab Province with an extensive grid system.

The mountainous catchment area where the project has its source lies almost entirely in British India, and extends for approximately 140 square miles among peaks that rise to 17,000

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Hitler Proffers Germany's Help For Peace Plan

Will Stand No Interference in Regard to Action on Communism

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 23—Germany is ready to coöperate with Signor Benito Mussolini's proposals for an entente of the four great European powers as a means of international peace, the Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, declared in his first Reichstag speech today.

In foreign policy the Chancellor maintained that Germany is anxious for peace. After appreciative reference to Italo-German friendship he intimated that Germany is ready to discuss with France any points of variance and with Russia many matters of common interest. But emphatically he declared that Germany brooked no interference with its treatment of Communism which is its own internal affair.

In all international issues, like disarmament and the world economic conference, Germany is ready to coöperate, provided it receives equal treatment, he said. Maintenance of political authority at home, international confidence abroad and removal of such burdens as reparations and the impossibly heavy foreign debt charges would, in the Chancellor's opinion, go far to establish world order.

Dealing with internal affairs, the Chancellor defended the empowering laws to be introduced which will practically reduce the Reichstag to impotence for the next four years as essential to consummation of the work of "revolution for the national uplift." All means and methods, Herr Hitler added, referring to the new ministry of propaganda recently established, must be utilized for national ends.

The whole system of education the theater, films, literature, the press and radio, all must be subservient to this goal, he continued, and even solution of the monarchist question must be solved, not from the idea of individual German states, but from the standpoint of unity of the German Reich.

Herr Hitler has been so long known as leader of the National Socialist Party that it is difficult to realize that this is his first speech before the Reichstag tribune and that it was only at the March 5 election that he became a Reichstag deputy. His speech, which was carefully read before a full Reichstag, was essentially a government declaration and not a political party utterance. Its careful reading as well as the full government benches and crowded diplomatic loges indicated that the Government does not intend to weaken its home strength by rash utterances.

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Things Present

"The Shadow of a Great Rock" on the Editorial page is recommended.

If a sufficient number of folks felt as does the writer of the second letter in "Letters to the Monitor," and then did something, the problem he discusses might be solved.

If some mathematical prodigies suddenly pop up in your neighborhood, be not nonplused. Perhaps they have just read "Lightning Addition" on the Young Folks' page.

Your Italian friend who is learning English might be helped in his studies if you drew to his attention the English article and its translation into Italian on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings a Women's Activities—Home Making page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and more Ad-O-Grams (are we making these too hard?).

Roosevelt Urges Debt Adjustment Plan for Farmer

Cites Canada's Farm Mortgage Protective System as Good Model

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—In still another instance—this time to relieve farmers hard-pressed by mortgages—the United States is considering following a Canadian example.

The Canadian farm-mortgage protective system, commended this week by President Roosevelt and advanced as a model for the United States to follow, is based on the precept that the farmer must be kept on the land, and that to dispossess him of his farm by foreclosure works in the long run to the detriment of creditor, debtor and public alike.

Therefore under the Debt Adjustment Acts, provinces and the Dominion Government have set up debt adjustment boards in many localities. In other places a district judge performs the same functions.

If a farmer is hard pressed by his creditors—mortgage companies, farm implement companies, seed suppliers, etc.—and has had a hard year, he presents his case before a debt adjuster. He explains exactly how things have gone with him. He estimates his assets and how much he will be able to pay on his debt—

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Peru's Action in Leticia Case Closely Studied at Washington

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Peru like Japan, may retire from the League of Nations. What effect this may have upon Peru's relations with the other South American nations now endeavoring to substitute arbitral methods for war, and to what extent it has been caused by internal pressure on a dictatorial régime, is attracting the attention of official circles here.

A few days ago in Geneva the Peruvian delegate to the League of Nations conference rose from his seat and, protesting a decision calling upon Peru to retire from the Leticia area in Colombia, marched from the League building as the Japanese delegation had done not long before for similar reasons.

Leticia, the object of the Peruvian delegate's protest, located some 2500 miles up the Amazon River in Colombia, will be recalled as a town ceded to Colombia in 1922 through a treaty promulgated by the late President Leguía of Peru. On Sept. 1, 1931, it was seized and occupied by a group of Peruvians, breaking, in the opinion of international jurists, a legal and binding pact.

History of Controversy

Peru and Colombia, since this breach of contract, have been at the point of war, and only the moral persuasion of the South American nations and the United States has prevented actual conflict. The unexpected seizure of Leticia, the attitude of the Peruvian Government in not recognizing the legality of the treaty, and the dramatic exit of the Peruvian delegate prompts the query, Does Peru aim to make itself an isolated state apart from the remainder of the world? To what extent did domestic politics contribute to the capture of Leticia, and what part do they play in the Geneva incident?

Turning back to Sept. 1, 1931, when an armed Peruvian group descended from Iquitos, a city 290 miles up the river, and ousted the officials of Leticia, it will be noted that the Peruvian President, Col. Luis Sanchez Cerro, now labeled Dictator, was thoroughly engaged with problems rising from economic dissension. So pressing were the issues, he had placed Peru more or less under martial law.

That he should have done so might well have been foreseen. First, a world-wide trade depression had taken away the occupations of the people and had turned their thoughts to revolution. Second, the administration carried on by President Leguía had left the nation practically bankrupt. Similar conditions had previously existed in other Latin-American republics and military rule was the first remedy sought. However, the temper of the Peruvian people was easily roused, and whoever had chanced to be the head of the Government would have been the butt of their dissatisfaction.

Luis Sanchez Cerro had been something of a child of fortune. Perhaps he understood, and under-

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Currency Based On Actual Labor Being Considered

Milwaukee Man Proposes Dollar Bill Backed by Three Hours' Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Make labor currency, is the plea to Washington of Mr. M. R. Hunter, machinery manufacturer, here.

Mr. Hunter is author of a plan which has been indorsed by Milwaukee industrial leaders and redrafted following inspection by bankers who call the proposal, in its present form, "a soundly constructive suggestion in line with current tendencies of thought and action."

His way of working swiftly into a higher economic level is now before national leaders. Recently it was viewed with favor by 36 leading national organizations assembled in Detroit as part of the national highway and building congress.

The proposed federal bill offers labor currency as legal tender to be issued in payment of wages at the fixed rate of $1 for every three hours' common labor performed on public works.

Workers Free to Change

"The rate is set below that which would attract for a long period," Mr. Hunter explains. "If a man can obtain a better wage, he is free to enter other employment.

"The new money to be printed and issued shall be legal tender for payment of all debts, taxes, duties and obligations expressed in the dollar."

The proposal also carries the provision that the new labor currency shall act, when deposited with banks, as a cash reserve. The theory is that such action would place the banks in a position to increase their loans and discounts.

The construction industry is selected as the key to recovery by Mr. Hunter because it is "normally the greatest employer of diversified labor."

Mr. Hunter points out that there are a number of control features to his plan, "to overcome the usual curse of inflation."

What Plan Proposes

The major provisions of the proposal follow:

1. This labor currency may be issued in the payment of executed contracts for not more than 90 per cent of the total cost of labor, materials and supplies used on a public project. Ten per cent must be paid in the present currency.

2. The automatic control is based on mathematical computations of the unemployed as represented by the male citizens between 21 and 60 years of age who make application for jobs.

3. It would be issued to any governmental unit where 1 per cent of the population is represented by those making application to be placed on the emergency pay roll.

4. In the event that more than 5 per cent applied, the currency could be used for labor, supplies and materials.

5. The approval of any project would be on the basis that at least 40 per cent of the total cost be paid to labor in the new currency.

Synthetic Pirates Take to 'High Seas'; Swarm Over Decks of S. S. Franconia

Half a hundred pirates—swashbuckling, tarry, pigtailed old-timers—swarmed over the sides of the Cunard liner Franconia, overpowered the crew and took possession of the steamer according to reports from the company's Boston office.

Before the wireless room was raided, halting radio messages told of the Franconia's plight. "Pirates . . . swarming over the sides . . . cutlasses clinking against knarled knees . . . dirks in teeth . . . captured the bridge . . . people walking the (gang) plank . . . SOS SOS . . . lat. 42°22'20" North, long. 71°3'34" West . . .

There the messages stopped, but the secret was out. Rescuers found that the lines of latitude and longitude marking the Franconia's position coincided at the Cunard Pier in East Boston.

If a club of Harvard dramatists can't get real color for their spring production without attracting attention from all the ships and sailors in the North Atlantic, then it's high time for a new piracy and distress signal to be invented for such occasions, says the Hasty Pudding Club manager.

What do past members of the club think of such antics. Mr. Owen Wister would sanction it, they say, and so would those alumni who produced the first musical comedy in America while still in college.

President Roosevelt? He'd better OK it or we'll tell Congress how he delivered his club initiation speech on the steps of Sever Hall entitled, "Evils of Drink," or how he acted as a coquettish chorine in abbreviated skirts during the spring play just 30 years ago, say the undergraduate dramatists.

Practice for this 1933 stage production embracing scenes of piracy aboard a modern ocean liner was renewed today at the club playhouse.

The Franconia departs for Europe tonight, leaving in her wake a jolly group of collegians voicing their gratitude to the Cunard Line officials in Boston for affording a realistic background in which to rehearse their presentation.

Japan's Mandate in Pacific

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

FORMER GERMAN SOIL ENTERS WORLD PICTURE

Ambition of Hitler Government to Regain Lost Colonies Brings Issue to Focus. The Mandated Territory Lies Between the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, While Close By Are Guam and Wake, American Naval Bases.

Brazil Sees Hope For Fertility In Long Arid Region

New Irrigation in North Section of Country Now Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORTALEZA, Brazil—It is expected that more than 1,000,000 square meters of desert land will be converted to fertile country by the new irrigation works recently put in hand by the Federal Government in north Brazil.

Since time immemorial droughts have periodically devastated this extensive region, with severe loss of cattle and population. During the drought of 1888 to 1889 the sparsely populated State of Ceara alone lost 60,000 inhabitants. The toll of the 1915 drought in that State was 72,000 people and 1,500,000 head of cattle.

From time to time state grants on a small scale have been made to farmers who construct dams on their ranches and plantations, government commissions have drawn up irrigation projects and here and there reservoirs have been built slowly and spasmodically by the authorities. The biggest of the old public dams, begun in 1884 and completed in 1906, has a capacity of 28,000,000 cubic meters of water. There are in existence between 40 and 60 reservoirs altogether, many of them very small, some built entirely by private enterprise, others with the assistance of state grants.

Now the Federal Department of Irrigation, formed in 1909, has been stirred into activity, and the Federal Government prevailed upon to grant liberal subsidies, by the Minister of Public Works, himself a son of the Northeast. The construction of four large public dams is well under way in the municipalities of Caninde, Quizada, Ico and Jaguaribe-Mirim.

The first of these is situated southwest of Fortaleza, the state capital, beyond the mountains of the Serra de Baturite, at the northern limit of the zone most subject to droughts. The others are located at approximately equal distances apart between Caninde and the southeastern borders of the State. They will have capacities, respectively, of 312,000,000, 220,000,000, 58,000,000 and 26,000,000 cubic meters of water. The new reservoir in the municipality of Ico will be connected with the existing dam at Oros. It is claimed that these four will irrigate a total area of 26,000 hectares.

In addition to the irrigation works the Federal Government has initiated a project for the construction of 6300 kilometers of roadways throughout the Northeast. Fifteen hundred kilometers of new roads are being laid out within the State of Ceara alone. These works are giving employment to 150,000 people, but the immediate benefit is insignificant compared with the permanent effect they will have on the life and development of this arid region.

Japan's Publicity Guns Trained On Mandated Islands

Public Support Enlisted Against German Move to Regain Colonies

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 23—Japan is again witnessing intensive propaganda designed to consolidate public support of the Government's military program.

At present the publicity guns are trained on the South Seas former German islands over which Japan holds a League of Nations mandate.

Following reports from Berlin that the Hitler Government is agitating for a return of former German colonies through the League, the navy department has issued a long circular reiterating Japan's determination to retain the islands.

The circular asserts that upon entering the World War Japan reached an agreement with Britain that the German islands would be ceded to Japan, provided the allies were successful. Later all of the allies reached a general secret agreement regarding distribution of the German colonies.

It is recalled in the circular that Woodrow Wilson refused to agree to the program of annexations, and therefore the allies adopted the mandates idea, but with the distinct understanding between themselves that the mandates were equivalent to annexation.

The circular reiterates that the islands constitute "Japan's naval life line," just as Manchuria constitutes its land defense life line.

The similarity of the propaganda in regard to retention of the islands to that which preceded recognition of Manchoukuo is significant. The basic idea of Japanese political propaganda of this kind is always to commit the nation to a fixed policy by continuous repetition until the general population is convinced that the nation cannot change without "loss of face," and loss of face to the Japanese, like many other Orientals, is considered worse than death. Hence any League effort to regain control of the islands is almost certain to lead to armed conflict.

Will Rogers Puts Know-It-Alls Under Know-Nothing Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., March 23—Will Rogers's proposed debate with Dr. Claudius O. Johnson, head of the department of political science and history at the State College of Washington, received new impetus this week with a telegram from the famous comedian and humorist. Rogers wired Dr. Johnson as follows:

"Don't want you folks to think I have forgotten you. I've been kept busy at home. Missed the inauguration. From the looks of the movie business I am liable to have a lot of debating time on my hands pretty soon. If you can't read this writing, it's because these earthquakes keep us groggy. Regards."

The controversy started nearly two months ago when Dr. Johnson in a public speech said: "Will Rogers knows little about international relations and folks who permit his writings to influence or shape their belief are likely to find themselves all wrong."

Mr. Rogers came back by challenging Dr. Johnson to a debate on any subject and adding: "Why don't these professors lay off me? I don't bother them. In fact I don't read 'em. Why do they read me?"

In reply to Mr. Rogers's most recent message, Dr. Johnson suggested a date between April 14 and May 13 for the forensic battle and offered the plan that the debate be staged in Pullman one night and in Seattle the next.

The topic for the argument most likely will be, "Ignorance Versus Intelligence." Mr. Rogers suggested this subject, and said he would uphold ignorance. Dr. Johnson approved the topic, but proposed a new title, "Newspapers Versus Books," with books his side.

Britain Backs Treaty Change To Save Peace

Lines Up With Italy in Movement to Carry Out League's Intent

Strict Limits Imposed

Consent of Both Parties Is Stipulated by MacDonald in Defining Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 23—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald unequivocally lined up Britain alongside of Italy in favor of peaceful revision of treaties in a speech in the House of Commons today in which he described his visit to Rome during the last week-end.

Time and again the British Prime Minister referred to Article 19 of the League Covenant, which speaks of the League's obligation to reconsider international conditions, the continuance of which might endanger the peace of the world. But he always took care to couple with such reference the paramount necessity of preserving existing treaties until they have been voluntarily changed by consent of both parties.

"Every treaty is holy," he remarked, "but no treaty is eternal."

Promotion of Tranquillity

Mr. MacDonald also stressed the necessity for the powers which had been responsible "for certain recent incidents"—by which he meant the German National Socialist incursions into the Rhineland making an "important contribution to tranquillity."

While placing the whole weight of Britain on the side of peaceful revision and advocating collaboration of the four great European powers to bring this about, Mr. MacDonald said he would make it clear to Signor Benito Mussolini that the smaller powers "have a right to be consulted whenever their special interests are involved." He was silent—some thought they saw special significance in this—about his talks in Paris Tuesday following his conference with Signor Mussolini.

Mr. MacDonald began his speech with an account of the British draft disarmament convention, the reception of which at Geneva he said had convinced him there was need to reëstablish a sense of confidence between the nations.

In Line With Pacts

Europe, he said, is very unsettled. It is in a highly nervous state. It was for that reason that he had accepted Signor Mussolini's invitation. The position which resulted from the Rome conversations was "still in an unformed condition. But in his opinion it gave them a chance to work out an effective policy of collaboration between the four great powers within the framework of the League and in the spirit of the Kellogg pact, of the British "no force" declaration, and in the spirit of Germany's equality of status with other powers.

If deliberations are crowned with success it would mean that Germany and other countries defeated in the World War would exchange fetters they consider inconsistent with self-respect for obligations freely entered into, obligations of honor and respect, obligations all the more serious because undertaken voluntarily.

While the speech is regarded as definitely pledging Britain to support of a dynamic policy toward European frontiers as opposed to a purely static policy hitherto pursued by France, the Little Entente and Poland, it is hoped it will have a favorable reception in those countries because of the emphasis laid on the importance of maintaining the status quo until this is voluntarily changed.

Preparing for Conference

The British Government is making progress with parliamentary negotiations for the World Economic Conference and hopes in the light of recent events that it may now be possible for this all-important gathering to be held early in June.

The visit here of the French Minister of Finance, M. Georges Bonnet, has disclosed much common ground in the French and British position, and similar discussions are about to begin with Italy.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons yesterday that the severity of their experiences had brought home to European nations the need for coöperative action.

It was added by Mr. Chamberlain that where as only a few weeks ago anybody looking at the situation in the United States could only have done so with feelings of the gravest anxiety, today, thanks to the initiative, courage and wisdom of President Roosevelt, a remarkable change had taken place. Not only were new hope and confidence coming back to the American people but these factors were being reflected in most remarkable and beneficial developments in Europe, he declared.

Belgians Build in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, Eng.—A Belgian firm has built a large factory, on a site acquired from the Warwick Corporation, for the purpose of manufacturing carpets. This project is in keeping with similar ventures throughout the country, in which foreign firms are establishing themselves in England to enable them to counteract high tariffs.

Higher Standards For Labor Sought By Miss Perkins

Secretary Invites Leaders to Conference in Washington on March 31

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23 — To discuss means of providing further employment and of assuring a rise in industrial standards when revival begins to take place, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has invited more than a score of labor leaders to confer here on March 31, "at the request of President Roosevelt."

Invitations went out yesterday to officials of the American Federation of Labor, National Women's Trade Union League, railway labor executives and other organizations interested in labor matters, laying before them a comprehensive program of discussion, including emergency items as well as possible legislation for the permanent improvement of labor and industrial standards.

A program of public works, relief measures, short hours as a means of further employment, increase of purchasing power of the wage earners and its effect on stimulation of employment, unemployment insurance, home mortgage problems of wage earners and unemployed workers, and a study of the possibilities of reabsorbing labor into its normal employments are the "emergency items" to be discussed first.

The labor leaders will attempt to determine whether shorter hours should take the form of a short day or short week or both. They will discuss whether federal legislation, state legislation or voluntary joint agreements between employers or between employers and employees constitute the best method of introducing short hours. They will go into the question whether increased purchasing power can best be brought about by minimum wage legislation, joint action between employers and employees, through the regulation of wages by government boards or by fixing minimum standards of wages in government purchase contracts.

Turning to the more permanent side of the labor picture, the conference will suggest guides to legislation that will stamp out the returning "sweat shop," and assure wage earners of the present and the future a constructive standard of living and working conditions. "There is grave danger," Miss Perkins explained, "lest the depression and unemployment may have caused a lowering of industrial standards which will be felt for years to come."

Fields to be considered in this half of the program include industrial safety and accident prevention, workmen's compensation laws, industrial sanitation, wages and hours, industrial relations practice, machinery for joint relations and settlement of disputes.

Other subjects listed for discussion on the second part of the program include labor's relation to industrial reconstruction such as railroad organization, extent of shrinkage of capitalization in basic industries; provision for old age and prevention of child labor; and employment exchanges.

India Harnesses Rivers for Power

(Continued from Page 1)

feet above sea level. The project in its first stage provides for an installed capacity of 48,000 kilowatts, the equivalent of 64,320 horsepower. The finished scheme, which was begun in 1925, will cost in the neighborhood of £5,000,000.

Great Tunnel Constructed

Extraordinary engineering feats have been accomplished to make the project possible. Two rivers—the Uhl and the Rana—flowing parallel but at elevations that vary by 3000 feet, have been harnessed by means of a great tunnel to supply the greatest electrical scheme that has been carried out by the Government of India.

The waters of the Uhl are conveyed through the tunnel to the lower slopes where the Rana flows. The tunnel cuts through a spur of the Dhauladhar range, the crest of which runs parallel to the Uhl at a distance of about one mile from the river bed.

The configuration of the ground lends itself to the utilization of the 3000 feet difference in level of the two rivers, and the waters rushing through the tunnel constitute the fundamental idea of the project. The tunnel is 2.6 miles long, and has an internal diameter of 9¼ feet.

Giant Water Wheels Built

The power house is at Joginder-nagar, and access to the site is provided by a 2½-foot-guage line which covers a distance of 102 miles. For the conveyance of materials from railhead up to the crest of the ridge and down the precipitous slope on the other side to the Uhl Valley three electrically-driven wire-rope haulageways have been built.

The nature of the ground did not permit the haulageways on either side to meet at a point on the ridge, and to connect them a steel tramway nearly two miles long had to be constructed, its track being cut over two-thirds of a mile through nearly vertical granite cliffs.

The power house is a steel-frame building specially reënforced to resist earthquake shocks, and the water wheels, running at 428 revolutions a minute, are the largest ever constructed in Great Britain.

Motorboat Seeks Men Marooned on Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 23 —Cut off from their homes by weather and ice for 13 days, the dozen marooned men on Western Horse Island are being sent aid. A powerful government motorboat will attempt to reach them immediately as the island is uninhabited and they are believed short of food. The party with 12 dogs were unable to make the 15-mile journey home with the sea filled with shifting ice as their two boats only hold four.

The members of the party in an effort to reach the mainland, on March 11, made their way to Eastern Island, where they were stormbound until Tuesday, when they were again forced to take shelter on Western Horse Island. A blizzard was raging, but signal fires could be seen on the island last night.

Wets Working to Block State Liquor Control

Wets renewed their legislative cannonading of the Warren state liquor control plan today with the argument that fees and licensing of places to sell beer should be left in the hands of licensing boards in the various communities.

As the plan is now drawn, they argued, the working man is restricted in his rights to purchase beer. With licensing left to individual localities under strong centralized supervision, the evils of existing proposals could be eliminated as the needs of the localities could be met on the basis of local conditions, the wets told the committee on legal affairs.

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Police officers will call at every building whether a dwelling, business house, stable or manufacturing establishment, and every suite in every apartment building in each district, to get the following information for use in the preparation of the voting lists of Boston:

Name .....
Age .....
Occupation .....
Residence April 1, 1933 .....
Residence April 1, 1932 .....

of every person twenty years of age or upwards, whether a citizen or not, residing therein.

This information should be left with someone in the house for the officer when he calls.

Time for beginning police listing is April 1.

EUGENE C. HULTMAN, HELEN A. MACDONALD } Listing Board

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Picture Theaters Increase in World

Motion picture theaters throughout the world increased slightly in number during 1932 and the number of auditoriums wired for sound reproduction increased sharply, it is revealed in a world-wide study just completed by the United States Department of Commerce, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.

There were 62,038 theaters throughout the world at the end of 1932, compared with 61,551 a year earlier, pointed out Mr. Butler. Of the total, 37,722 were equipped to show sound pictures, compared with 28,617 so equipped at the end of 1931.

Europe had 30,623 theaters at the close of 1932, of which 18,261 were wired for talkies, contrasted with 29,316 theaters of which 11,217 were wired at the end of 1931. In the United States, he said, 18,533 theaters were tabulated at the end of 1932, including 14,405 wired for sound pictures. One year previously, the number of theaters was 20,000 of which 13,500 were wired.

Bar Examiners Pass 162

Motions for admission to the bar of 162 men and women from all parts of the State will be recommended April 26 by the Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners, of which Mr. William H. Hitchcock is chairman, it was announced last night. Out of 657 applicants who took the examination last December, adverse reports will be made in 490 cases and decision reversed in five.

Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.

Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

Business to Be Topic

"Boston Business and Reconstruction" is to be the subject of an informal conference by the Boston Chamber of Commerce April 12, at the Chamber, it is announced today. Business leaders will make short statements on what is going on in their fields, the trends and the plans for the future.

Trade Stimulus Sought

All-year-round, nationwide interest in stimulating the foreign trade of the United States is to be sought through a national set-up to be discussed at the Twentieth Natoinal Foreign Trade Convention at Pittsburgh, Penna., April 26 to 28, Boston shipping interests were informed today.

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Dorchester Woman's Club, Center Street, Dorchester, 8.

May School: Production of "Mydsommer Nightes Dreame," 270 Beacon Street, 7:30.

University Club: Talk on Albanian Education by Dr. C. Telford Ericson, 40 Trinity Place, 8:15.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Our Vanishing Birds," by Dr. John B. May, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner, address, "Roosevelt's Most Important Problem," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston Alumni Club, Harvard School of Business Administration: Dinner meeting, address, "The New Leadership in Business," by Prof. Philip Cabot of Harvard, Faculty Club, 6:30.

Hyde Park Y. M. C. A.: Meeting of men's group, talk, 7:30.

Boston City Club: "Sons of members" dinner meeting, 14 Somerset Street, 6:30.

Yale Club of Boston: Annual dinner, Dr. James Rowland Angell and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, presidents of Yale and Harvard, respectively, speakers, Harvard Club, 7:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Supper, illustrated lecture, "Cosmic Ray Expedition to Alaska," by Mr. Edward P. Beckwith, 3 Joy Street, 6.

Bowdoin Club: Dinner, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Longy School of Music: Concert by faculty members, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Melville Shoe Corporation: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7:30.

Theaters

Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Teatro dei Picooli," 8:30.
Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Repertory—Ted Shawn and dance group, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Eine Nacht im Paradies," film, at 1:29, 3:27, 5:25, 7:23, 9:21 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Boston University C. L. A. French Club: Presentation of play, "Blanchette," Jacob Sleeper Hall, 698 Boylston Street, 3:15 and 8.

Symphony luncheon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:45.

Children's Museum of Boston: Stamp Club meeting, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 4. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: Luncheon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Art, Miss Eaton, 11.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Eine Nacht im Paradies," film, at 1:29, 3:27, 5:25, 7:23, 9:21 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Paintings and sculptures by Sam Thal. Through April 15.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through April 1.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Streets—Oils and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur F. Musgrave. Through March 25.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlboro Street—Peter Kilham and his geometricians. Through March 25.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Arthur B. Wilder. Through March 27.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General members' exhibition. Through March 25.

Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy Street—Paintings and sculpture in the "Boston Salon of Allied Arts." Through March 30.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Aisen. Through month of March.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen. Through April 1.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Friday fair; moderate northwest or north winds; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and somewhat colder; probably light snow or rain in extreme south portion tonight; Friday fair.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds, mostly westerly, and overcast weather; rain or snow over extreme south portion tonight; Friday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	46	Montreal	24	34
Bismarck	22	40	Nantucket	40	44
Boston	38	48	New Orleans	58	70
Buffalo	28	32	New York	34	42
Calgary	26	32	Norfolk, Va.	48	58
Charleston	58	70	North Platte	22	32
Chicago	32	36	Philadelphia	40	46
Cincinnati	32	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	76
Denver	26	40	Pittsburgh	30	34
Eastport, Me.	34	42	Portland, Me.	34	42
Hatteras	62	62	Raleigh	56	64
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Mar. 22	72	76	St. Louis	34	46
Helena, Mont.	20	42	St. Paul	34	42
Huron, S. D.	26	42	Salt Lake City	36	42
Jacksonville	56	72	San Francisco	46	56
Kansas City	32	38	Santa Fe, N.M.	40	46
Key West	74	74	Seattle	36	48
Los Angeles	50	70	Tampa	58	70
Memphis	48	72	Washington	38	50
Miami, Fla.	74	74	Wichita, Kan.	28	52
			Williston, N.D.	30	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 23.

B—Maximum March 23.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:33 p. m., Friday 9:52 a. m.
Height of tide 9.1 feet, 9.7 feet.

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Ohio Crest Surges Into Mississippi

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23 (AP) —As the Ohio River's crest surged inexorably toward the Mississippi, presaging floods in western Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri this week-end, residents of stricken communities turned anxious eyes toward dripping skies today.

The Ohio began receding along the 150 miles of water front between Ashland, Ky., and Cincinnati after driving thousands of families from their homes in the lowlands of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. At least 12 fatalities had been laid directly or indirectly to the flood.

Relief agencies all along the river reported the situation well in hand, with thousands of homeless sheltered and fed and other precautions taken to make them comfortable.

Roosevelt Has Eye To Save Farm Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

perhaps a small contribution, perhaps nothing.

Then the debt adjuster examines all the relevant facts, talks with the creditor, and finally explains to him that his debtor can pay such and such a sum, or can pay nothing. He stresses to the creditor that the sum mentioned is all he can expect for the given period from his debtor, and that it is to the interest of everyone to keep the farmer on his land, where he can do valuable work, rather than dispossess him, perhaps throw him on public charity, and render his farm useless and unproductive.

In most instances the creditor grasps the situation sympathetically, and in any case he is obliged to accept the dictum of the debt adjuster, take the sum proffered—or wait for his money. The farmer, satisfied that jusice is being done him and heartened by the sympathetic and common-sense treatment he has received, goes back to his farm resolved to clear off his debt, and filled with a firm patriotism and loyalty to the established machinery of economic government.

System Works 10 Years

The system is not new in Canada. It has been established in many provinces for at least 10 years, and has proved its usefulness in more than one bad season. It is applicable not only to a period of depression, but to years when drought, blight, or some other cause has reduced the farmer's ability to meet his obligations.

The underlying purpose is to place the powers of the Government at the service of hard-pressed citizens. Acting as an impartial intermediary between debtor and creditor, the state becomes not an iron-handed sheriff and posse intent on dispossessing a family from its sole rock of stability, but a sympathetic friend. Under these circumstances, it is easy to see that most debts will be honored in the long run, and that farming morale will be at its highest possible pitch.

Under the bankruptcy bill enacted by the last Congress, adjustment betwen debtor and creditor was provided to prevent foreclosures. But President Roosevelt plans to extend the system to make it directly applicable to any farmer in debt difficulties.

New York Asked to Limit Mortgage Liabilities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23 — Mr. George S. Van Schaick, superintendent of insurance, is preparing to go before the Legislature and ask for laws to limit the liabilities a company dealing in guaranteed real estate mortgages may assume.

The demand for such legislation was prompted by the consensus of his department that a corporation should not be permitted to assume contingent obligations without limitations, he said.

At present, real estate mortgage guarantee companies in this State are forbidden by Mr. Van Shaick from performing any functions not specifically authorized by the insurance department. This policy was adopted in accord with the recent emergency regulations issued from Washington. The regulation suspends for the time being guarantees of principal and interest of mortgage bonds and certificates totaling more than $3,000,000,000.

Although Mr. Van Schaick would not reveal details of the proposed legislation, persons close to the situation considered it probable that companies selling mortgage oonds would be required to set aside from current earnings a specified percentage of reserve to meet payments of interest and principal if mortgagees fail to meet obligations.

Another legislative safeguard would probably be the establishment of a definite legal ratio between the resources of guarantee companies and the amount of the guarantee liabilities they are permitted to assume, it was said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Van Schaick has instructed the mortgage companies to reduce their overhead, operating and administrative expenses "to the lowest possible amounts" and to file with him a report of such reductions. Each company is also requested to submit to him as promptly as possible, and not later than May 1, 1933, "such methods as it has adopted or proposes to adopt in the interest of the holders of its guarantees for the purpose of meeting the conditions resulting from the present emergency."

Curley Asks Authority To Reduce Salaries

Mayor James M. Curley through his corporation counsel, Mr. Samuel Silverman, today called upon the Legislature to give him authority to reduce salaries in all departments of the city and county government. Mr. Silverman declared that the Mayor had no other alternative but to follow the example of the Federal Government in reducing salaries.

"Under the laws by which municipal governments function," he said, "a credit must depend upon credits to carry on its business. Now we find it impossible to get credit unless we can satisfy those who lend us the money. We feel that we will be unable to secure necessary funds to carry on the government, for we find it necessary to have power to curtail the budget and the pay rolls."

Dry Groups Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23 —Eight community groups of the Springfield branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition are being formed to oppose the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and promote work for temperance and law enforcement. Each group will be headed by a vice-chairman and will work in close coöperation with the central body.

New Support Won For Reforestation By Miss Perkins

Labor Secretary Gives Committee Clear Exposition of Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23 — A concise and skillful exposition of President Roosevelt's vast unemployment relief plan before a joint session of Senate and House agriculture committees today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, went far to undermine Labor's opposition to the measure and pave the way for speedy enactment.

At the end of the first day of open hearings, to be continued tomorrow, it was generally agreed that Labor's objection that the measure would depress wage scales throughout the country and inject a dangerous "military" element into unemployment relief had been effectively answered and that they did not properly apply to a strictly emergency relief measure of this type.

Representative William P. Connery (D.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Committee, was still unwilling to sponsor the measure in that chamber, but Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, Democratic House floor leader, was ready to assume charge if Mr. Connery persists in his attitude.

The appearance of the first woman Cabinet member before a congressional committee made a decided by favorable impression on both the committee members and spectators. She handled her case with poise and precision and won the respect of even those opposed to the bill both by her fair presentation and her complete familiarity with all details of the problem involved.

In regard to Labor's main objection, voiced by Mr. Connery, that a $1 a day wage for men who enlist in the emergency conservation corps of 250,000 men to be set up under terms of the bill, would tend to depress wages throughout the country she replied:

"I do not think, sir, that it will have any such result, because it doesn't make sense. American industrialists have learned from experience that purchasing power is the basis of their prosperity and they know that you cannot build up purchasing power on a $1 per day basis.

"The past four years have evidenced that purchasing power goes down with wages. So I think that ordinary instincts of self-protection would force industrialists to realize that a mere subsistence wage would not keep up consumption. This is a mere relief measure."

"We should not think of it," she continued, "as employment providing a real wage, but rather as a means of helping good Americans maintain their self-respect."

President Roosevelt met organized labor's challenge to the bill squarely last night with the same determination he threw into his fight for the economy bill against the veterans' lobbies.

Summoning House and Senate Labor Committees to the White House, he met every argument of the opposition in a cool exposition of intent and functions of the measure. Lending weight to the implied notice to Congress that the Administration was unreservedly behind the bill was the presence at the special meeting of the four Cabinet members whose departments will be concerned in its administration: Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War; Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

The President, it was learned, made it perfectly plain to the conferees that he had no intention of yielding to organized labor in his plan to recruit a civilian conservation corps of 250,000 men out of the ranks of the unemployed. If Labor refuses to accept his answers to their objections, which at present he is understood to believe they will do, he is prepared to drive over their opposition just as ruthlessly as he did over that of the veterans' lobby to the economy bill.

Gold Miners Leave Ore In Ground—'On Deposit'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev. — Gold miners here are making no effort to take out more than a limited amount of the precious metal, even though they have plenty of good ore in sight.

"We just leave it on deposit in the ground," said one, "and when we need a little cash we draw on it."

"It is safer in the ground than in the soundest bank," said another, "and, anyhow, if we dig it out we'd have to pay income tax, bullion tax and a few other taxes on it."

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Senate Puts Rein On Farm Bill As Passed by House

Agriculture Committee Halts Impetuous Pace to Study it Closely

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23 — The Roosevelt farm bill giving the Secretary of Agriculture dictatorial powers to curtail production and raise the prices of wheat, cotton, hogs, corn, cattle, sheep, rice, tobacco, milk and milk products, swept through the House yesterday by the overwhelming vote of 315 to 98, and today came before the Senate Agriculture Committee, where an immediate brake was put upon it.

Action on the price-fixing bill came on the heels of an announcement from the White House that the second part of the Administration's farm relief proposal would be sent to Congress shortly, dealing with the farm mortgage situation, with an effort to scale down farm debt principal and interest.

The rapidity and complexity of the Roosevelt measures sent to Congress have left the average congressman's head in a whirl. The "gag" rule, under which the unusually far-reaching farm bill yesterday was jammed through the House, precluded any amendment or any real study of its provisions. Although caustic words were flung at the measure, it was significant of the hold which the Administration has on the House that the bill went through in a rush, and only 23 Democrats finally voted "no."

The Senate now intends to supply the detailed study of the bill which it failed to secure in the House, carrying through the Senate's reputation as the real deliberative body in Congress. Great changes in the farm measure are anticipated in the Senate, where the bill is considered experimental and revolutionary.

Senator Ellison D. Smith (D.) of South Carolina, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, announced that he had drafted a substitute measure and that he would refuse to vote for the present bill. The essential feature of the measure is the authority it gives to Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to tax processors, and to limit farm acreage and production. It contains three main titles, with the following provisions:

1. The "cotton option plan" cotton farmers are asked to reduce acreage in return for options to purchase surplus cotton the Farm Board now holds at advantageous terms, amounting to 7 cents a pound.

2. The "domestic allotment plan" —farmers are paid a bounty, for reducing production, the funds coming from a tax on processors which in turn would be passed on to the consuming public as a kind of sales tax, falling on food and clothing.

3. The "rental plan of reducing production"—under this, as under the allotment plan, acreage would be cut through subsidies paid to farmers under machinery administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. A small army of inspectors would be required, and these have been removed from civil service, giving the Democrats a chance to fill the posts. Total cost of the prise-raising scheme to the consumer is set at between $800,000,000 and $1,000,000,000.

Davis Declares Arms Conference Vital to World

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—Mr. Norman H. Davis, head of the American delegation to the Arms Limitation Conference, and Mr. Allen Dulles, his legal adviser, are today, on the high seas en route to London and Paris on their way to Geneva. They left here last night on the Manhattan, of the U. S. Lines.

Mr. Davis declined to discuss his mission beyond expressing the hope that it would be possible for the powers "to formulate and agree upon some definite measures for reducing the burden and menace of armaments, and likewise for removing the most harmful restrictions to trade," than they have been able to do in the past.

"Such a program is essential to recovery from the world-wide depression," he continued. "I do not carry with me any concrete plan. It is my intention to study the situation in Europe in the light of the most recent developments, keeping closely in touch with the Administration in the hope that the United States may exercise an influence that will be helpful to ourselves as well as to others.

"If the major problems that confront the world are to be solved, it is necessary for all concerned to rise above prejudice and technicalities and to make decisions on broad-gauged lines. The success of the disarmament conference is one phase, but a vital one, of the task that lies ahead of us. It touches our civilization so deeply that no nation can afford to assume the moral responsibility for a failure."

Cuban Exiles Plot 'Big Revolution'

MIAMI, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Making no secret of their intention to wage revolution against President Machado in Cuba, exiled opposition leaders have organized a new junta here to direct activities of their various groups.

Time for an active revolutionary movement is indefinite, sources well-informed on the Cuban situation said, but this detail will be decided after the new junta sets up headquarters in New York.

Meeting as the guests of Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former President of Cuba and for some time leader of the revolutionary party, the anti-Machado leaders mapped plans for financing their campaign. They declined to say if they have raised sufficient funds, and likewise refused to reveal their actual plans. They were unsuccessful in an uprising against President Machado last year, as a result of which many prominent Cubans fled the country or were ordered into exile. A good sized colony of these is established here.

Group of 100 Women Prevents Sale of Farm

MADISON, Minn., March 23 (AP) —One hundred farm women prevented a mortgage foreclosure here yesterday. Saying they were carrying on in the absence of their husbands who were at the State Capitol demanding relief legislation, the women brought about indefinite postponement by surrounding Sheriff A. G. Smaagaard in his office so he could not conduct the scheduled sale.

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GELATINE
Manufacturers of edible and technical gelatines. Sold in bulk only.
MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GELATINE CO.
141 E. Illinois St. Chicago, Ill. (Est. 1868) 222 Front St. New York

Here's some new light on our CLEAN-UP!

The savings you make on your new suit and overcoat will go a long way toward replenishing the rest of your Spring wardrobe.

$28 now for overcoats that were $45 to $65.

$20 now for suits that were $35 to $45.

$30 now for suits that were $50 to $65.

$25 now for 4-piece sport suits that were $45 to $65.

Spring hats were never more attractive—or ever more attractively priced.

Our $3.50 hats are typical of our traditional policy of "a dollar's worth and a little bit more for every dollar spent in our stores."

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
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Fifth Avenue at 41st Street NEW YORK
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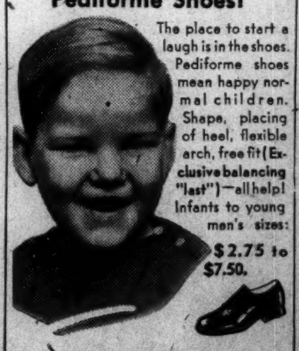
COATS AND DRESSES
AT 10% ABOVE
WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURER, left at end of wholesale season with a large quantity of ladies' and misses' very latest style dresses, suits and coats, furred and plain, offers Dresses from $5.00 up. Suits from $10.75 up. Coats from $16.75 up. Complete range of sizes. We carry all grades, including highest quality as seen in exclusive Fifth Avenue Shops. Something for every purse. No alterations. No C. O. D.'s. Cash and Carry only.

Allied Merchandise Co.
537 7th Avenue, Cor. 39th St., N. Y.
(One flight up)

Get off Seventh Ave. Subway at Times Square Station (40th St. exit) and walk one block south.

Ha! Ha!
Light hearted because light footed in Pediforme Shoes!



The place to start a laugh is in the shoes. Pediforme shoes mean happy normal children. Shape, placing of heel, flexible arch, free fit (Exclusive balancing "last")—all help! Infants to young men's sizes: $2.75 to $7.50.

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America's New Ambassadors to Britain

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUDGE ROBERT W. BINGHAM AND MRS. BINGHAM

New Social Order On Directed Basis Seen by Lippmann

Folly Lost But Opportunity Stays, Students Told in California

BERKELEY, Calif., March 23 (AP) —A new economic, social and political order for future humanity was forecast by Mr. Walter Lippmann, editor, author and economist, in a Charter Day address at the University of California today.

"The old order of human affairs is gone, irrevocably so," he told a university gathering in the hillside Greek Theater. "In the new order, the loose, individualistic and acquisitive democracy of the nineteenth century will be replaced by a much more highly integrated, socially conscious form of government.

The product of history, invention and laissez faire, he added, has broken down in war, revolution and economic disorder and cannot be put together again. He admonished the students, however, not to allow anyone to tell them the life they were entering is aimless or that they represent a lost and disinherited generation.

"The trouble you see about you," he said, "is not the end of the world, but merely the end of folly, miscalculation and stupidity."

In the brief pause of peace and prosperity, the easier virtues were perhaps sufficient, Mr. Lippmann said, but in the ages of storm and stress, people must rise to destinies or shrink into despair.

Mr. Lippmann termed the social and economic order existing prior to 1914 as largely the product of slow and unconscious growth.

"Peace was not organized," he said, "it rested upon a balance of power. Economic activity was regulated not by intention, but by supply and demand operating through rising and falling prices. Men thought that human society had a natural, inevitable and secure foundation, and that they were free to follow their ambitions and make what they could of their opportunities."

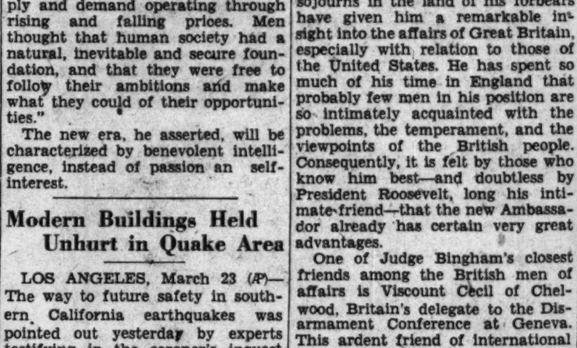
The new era, he asserted, will be characterized by benevolent intelligence, instead of passion an self-interest.

Modern Buildings Held Unhurt in Quake Area

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (AP)— The way to future safety in southern California earthquakes was pointed out yesterday by experts testifying in the coroner's inquest into the quakes of March 10. The inquest was virtually completed tonight and the jury of nine technical experts soon will begin compiling recommendations for legislation to make school buildings "100 per cent safe."

Mr. A. A. Knoll, business manager of the Long Beach schools, testified school buildings constructed there since 1928, when a stricter inspection of materials and buildings was provided, survived the shocks with no consequential damage. Of the older buildings, 24 of 35 in Long Beach were damaged, Mr. Knoll said, and 15 will have to be entirely reconstructed.

Cunningham
RADIO TUBES



THE SONGBIRD OF THE SOUTH

SHE DOESN'T MIND YOUR KIDDING HER ABOUT HER 237 POUNDS.. SHE'S ONLY 23, SPENT A TOMBOY CHILDHOOD IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AFTER A YEAR TRAINING TO BE A NURSE, SHE REBELLED AND HEADED FOR THE FOOTLIGHTS.. HER FIRST LUCKY BREAK WAS IN "HONEYMOON LANE" THEN IN "FLYING HIGH!"

KATE SMITH

NOW THERE ARE "KATE SMITH CLUBS" ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. "WHEN THE MOON COMES OVER THE MOUNTAIN," TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHTS OVER CBS. BE SURE YOU'RE HEARING ALL OF KATE SMITH'S DELIGHTFUL "SWANEE" MUSIC... REPLACE ALL TUBES WITH THE WORLD'S FINEST - RCA RADIOTRONS OR CUNNINGHAM... PRICES ARE DOWN, QUALITY IS UP... THEY'RE GUARANTEED!

RCA RADIOTRONS
GUARANTEED

Firm Friend of World Peace Going to Court of St. James's

Bingham's Wide Knowledge of England Fits Him for Able Service—Name Already Written Large in Kentucky's Annals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23—In Judge Robert Worth Bingham, whose appointment was confirmed by the Senate yesterday for Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James's, the cause of international concord in behalf of world peace and of world disarmament has a loyal supporter and enthusiastic advocate.

Judge Bingham will go to London firm in the belief that the interests of the United States and of Great Britain are identical in the present world crisis, and confident that France can be led to see eye to eye with the Anglo-Saxon nations in the international conferences that are to come. This much is gathered from the Ambassador's confidants.

While now making his début in diplomacy, Judge Bingham is no stranger to court circles. He counts many personal friends among the political leaders in both houses of the British Parliament. He has been their guest at times and several of them have visited the Bingham country home perched on the Ohio River cliffs above Louisville.

But more important than his acquaintanceship are those ideals for which Judge Bingham, as a politician and a newspaper publisher, has striven during all his career. A Democrat by inheritance, he has usually remained regular in national politics, but he has never failed to embrace and support, in local or state affairs, the candidacy of those individuals or that party which have stood for those things that are honest and clean.

Knows England Well

His frequent visits and lengthy sojourns in the land of his forbears have given him a remarkable insight into the affairs of Great Britain, especially with relation to those of the United States. He has spent so much of his time in England that probably few men in his position are so intimately acquainted with the problems, the temperament, and the viewpoints of the British people. Consequently, it is felt by those who know him best—and doubtless by President Roosevelt, long his intimate friend—that the new Ambassador already has certain very great advantages.

One of Judge Bingham's closest friends among the British men of affairs is Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Britain's delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. This ardent friend of international peace and world democracy was Judge Bingham's guest in Louisville 10 years ago. The views of these two men may be said to be identical in many respects.

But if the Ambassador's friendship for the great Conservative is marked, so is it for the former Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. David Lloyd George, who, with his daughter, likewise were the Bingham family's guests during the Welsh statesman's tour of this country.

Acquainted With Statesmen

Long before his name was mentioned for his present post, Judge Bingham was not unknown to the present Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and to Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, and it is to these latter that Judge Bingham understands he must look for cooperation in facilitating a constructive Anglo-American program at the forthcoming world economic conference.

Judge Bingham often visits Scotland and one of his sons, Robert Jr., married a Scottish girl and lives in that country. Judge Bingham and Mrs. Bingham, the former Miss Aleen Muldoon of Louisville, were married in England.

During Judge Bingham's ownership of the Louisville Courier-Journal that distinguished newspaper has accepted prohibition as the law of the land. It also supported woman suffrage and has advocated American entry into the League of Nations and adherence to the World Court.

The new Ambassador's political career started with his election as county attorney. He was appointed Mayor of Louisville by Governor Beckham and became known as the city's reform Mayor. He gained his title of judge by his appointment as Chancellor of the Jefferson County Circuit Court. Interested in every movement for civic betterment Judge Bingham's name is already written large in Kentucky's history.

Work Week of 30 Hours Backed at Silk Meeting

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The board of managers of the Silk Association of America at its annual meeting yesterday recommended federal legislation to forbid the employment of any person in the industry more than 30 hours a week "during the existing emergency."

Mr. Ramsay Peugniet reported that activities of the association during the year included the arbitration of 132 trade disputes and the recovery of $70,000 worth of stolen silks. Mr. Paolino Gerli was elected president.

Georgia Assembly Fails To Pass Major Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23—The General Assembly of Georgia adjourned March 19 after a 70-day biennial session without passing upon any of the major legislative measures, such as the prohibition repeal convention, the state beer bill, or the automobile tag acts, or the highway truck bill. At the last minute a general appropriations bill, which had already passed the Senate, was favorably acted upon in the House. The bill carries an allotment of $9,754,350 for 1934 and $9,921,350 for 1935.

As an economy measure the recent Georgia Legislature at the last minute before closing its session, passed a bill ordering the sale of all state-owned automobiles, except the Governor's, and placing officials who use automobiles upon a mileage basis. Governor Talmadge has signed the bill, and has expressed the opinion that it ought to save the State thousands of dollars a year.

HERE'S a candy bar that isn't like anything else you've ever tasted. Old-fashioned honeycomb molasses candy filled with crunchy peanut butter and dipped generously in delicious chocolate. Butterfinger is a favorite with children and grownups alike. Butterfinger costs only a penny—your dealer has them.

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY
CHICAGO
Otto Schnering, President

Other Candies: Baby Ruth Buddies, Buy Jiminy, Dip, Ostrich Egg, Chocolate Buy Jiminy, Milk Nut Loaf, Baby Ruth Orange Drops, Baby Ruth Lemon Drops, Baby Ruth Lime Drops, Baby Ruth Chocolate Drops, Baby Ruth Peppermint Mints, Baby Ruth Wintergreen Mints, and Baby Ruth Root Beer Mints—only 1¢ a package.

Also Baby Ruth, Butterfinger and Buy Jiminy in generous 5¢ packages.

Work in Protecting Forests From Fire Reclaims 1231 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Rehabilitation of 1231 homeless men has resulted from a human reclamation program undertaken by the County Welfare Department a year ago, the Board of Supervisors reported recently.

The men were taken from downtown streets and placed in mountain camps where they were engaged in developing fire protection projects. Food, clothing, and shelter were provided, in return for which six hours' work a day was required for 5½ days a week. The men did not work at all in bad weather.

At intervals of a month those who wanted to return to the city and again seek remunerative employment were provided with quarters at the welfare department hotel and allowed three days in which to find a job. If unsuccessful, they were free to return to the camp and resume their work.

Men who were reported discouraged, poorly clothed, and badly nourished when they left for the mountain camps, returned with their morale and health improved, usually far more employable and less resentful.

The camps are being continued by the Board of Supervisors and house 536 men when a recent report was received. Many trades and professions are represented. Expenses for the project amounted to $66,122 for the year, or an average of 52 cents a day per man. But the work was needed, and the men would have been cared for under some other conditions, so the Board of Supervisors consider that they have saved money as well as human happiness.

Des Moines Students Protest School Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Ia., March 23—High school students in Iowa have organized to protect their own interests from a possible drastic school cut by the Legislature.

Of their own volition Burlington High School students started this opposition to a 40 per cent tax reduction measure by enrolling all their students as signers on a petition presented to the lawmakers.

They sought also to enlist the aid of the other 1200 high schools, and more than half of them have acted within 48 hours to block the measure. They declared they would face a great loss if school service was reduced 40 per cent. It had already passed the Senate but is now in conference considering a compromise on House amendments which reduced the percentage of the cut.

Coast Guard Economies Lay Up 35 Patrol Boats

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—A curtailment of Coast Guard activities brought about by a decrease in appropriations already has laid up 35 patrol boats and caused 12 Coast Guard bases to be decommissioned. The reduction will affect 475 men.

The decommissioned bases are at Rye Beach, N. H.; Green Hill, R. I.; Hither Plain, and Necox, L. I.; Spring Lake, Loveladies Island and Long Beach, N. J.; Isle of Wight, Md.; Dam Neck Mills, Va.; Gull Shoal, N. C.; North Manitou Island, Mich., and Berry Harbor, Wis. The Coast Guard appropriation was cut from $33,000,000 in 1932 to $28,000,000 for 1933.

Princeton '82 Donates Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23—The class of 1882 of Princton University, which last June received the $1000 class of 1912 distinguished service prize, will give it to the student loan fund, formed by alumni a year ago in honor of Dr. John Grier Hibben, president-emeritus, it was learned today.

Ramifications of Arms Industry Stiffen Opposition to Embargoes

Geneva Conference Obtains Data From 34 Nations on Private and State Manufacture—Airplanes Fashioned for Military Adaptation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—How widespread may be the opposition to the proposed embargoes on shipments of arms to the Far East and South America from firms which derive profits from the trade in war matériel is evident from information supplied to the Disarmament Conference by 34 governments.

The replies to a conference questionnaire indicate that hundreds of factories in the principal industrial countries are "chiefly or largely" engaged in the manufacture of military equipment. Some of these concerns are primarily occupied in producing peace-time commodities. But the very nature of their output makes their activities a matter of national concern.

In many cases airplane manufacturers, for example, are obliged to fashion their output primarily with a view to military use because only in this way can they be assured of the Government patronage which is essential to their financial success.

Loath to Reject Orders

With some of these firms, military contracts are of secondary importance. But with others, deals in war matériel are a primary source of profit. At a time when all industrialists are especially eager to find new markets, there is slight inclination to turn down orders from war areas. Hence, a good deal of organized opposition to embargo measures is being manifested by dealers in guns, ammunition, naval and air supplies.

The United States Government has submitted an impressive list of factories devoted entirely or in part to the production of war matériel. Some are owned and operated by the Government, but by far the larger number are in private hands.

These private undertakings include one manufactory of precision instruments, a tank factory, 10 arms and ammunition producers, five ship and boatbuilders and 47 airplane and motor factories.

The 16 state-owned establishments in the United States include six arsenals or armories, five navy yards, a naval torpedo station, powder factory, two gun factories and an aircraft plant. They are listed as follows: Watertown Arsenal, Watervliet Arsenal, Frankford Arsenal, Picatinny Arsenal, Springfield Armory, Rock Island Arsenal, Portsmouth Navy Yard, New York Navy Yard, Philadelphia Navy Yard, Mare Island Navy Yard, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Newport Naval Torpedo Station, Indian Head Naval Powder Factory, Washington Naval Gun Factory, Baldwin Naval Ordnance Plant, Philadelphia Naval Aircraft Factory.

Replies from Other Countries

The British Government did not supply a list of the private factories producing war matériel, on the grounds that this would serve no useful purpose.

The British Government lists the following state factories as chiefly or largely engaged in armament manufacture:

The Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, the Royal Naval Torpedo Factory, Greenock, the Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Holton Heath, and the Royal Naval Dockyards at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham.

The French Government has submitted a long list of plants chiefly or largely engaged in the production of war matériel. It includes 41 state establishments and 107 private undertakings. The latter include 21 aircraft factories and six motor factories, many of them of international reputation.

The Japanese Government submits no list of arms manufactories, but indicates that "they are for the most part government-owned," although "a small part is private enterprise."

Italy indicates that "most of the war matériel required for the armed forces is manufactured by private industry."

Never before has such complete information been assembled on this subject. The conference is laying the foundation for international control of the manufacture and trade in arms.

Bank Holiday Checks Were Aid to Theaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23 — Almost without exception, hundreds of checks and I. O. U.'s proffered to theaters during the recent bank holiday have been made good, according to reports from the managers of the leading theaters.

At one theater where more than $600 in checks were accepted, only one check has not yet been honored, and that is drawn on a bank which is not yet open and the management feels sure it will eventually be paid.

In every mail money, checks and money orders are being received in payment of I. O. U.'s, the manager of one of the leading theaters said, and payment is also being made for tickets which were bought by nothing more tangible than the purchaser's word.

'Men at Work'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMAICA, L. I., March 23—Work has been provided for 1000 men on the Grand Central Parkway here by the Long Island State Park Commission. Workers were selected from among the local unemployed. They will improve the road as well as plant trees and shrubbery.

Hotel MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AT 32ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

- Single room with bath $2.50 • $3.00 • $3.50
- Double room with bath $3.50 • $4.00 • $5.00

Direction: American Hotels Corp

"Well Done"

"Well done", says Uncle Sam to all of our depositors who, when the call for gold went out, did their bit.

We're proud of the confidence these patriotic men and women have shown in Central Savings Bank. And delighted that we have been able to respond so handsomely in swelling that great stream of gold that has been pouring back into the Nation's Treasury.

Today, as always, Central Savings Bank stands for SERVICE in the highest sense of the word.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

I'M A DISHPAN DRUDGE — THAT'S WHAT! DISHES, POTS PANS — THREE TIMES A DAY
YOU MAKE SUCH HARD WORK OF IT — SCRUBBING AWAY AT THE GREASE. WHY DON'T YOU USE RINSO?

DOES RINSO MAKE DISHWASHING ANY EASIER?
YOU BET! GREASE JUST VANISHES IN THOSE SUDS. PRESTO! AND THEY'RE DONE. SAVES YOUR HANDS, TOO

No more dishpan blues!

PUT your dishes to soak in thick Rinso suds. Let the grease and food particles float off. Rinse in hot water—and let them drain dry. There you are! Sparkling clear dishes in no time. So easily! Even greasy pots and pans come clean as a whistle—quickly!

Rinso suds are so rich they loosen the most stubborn grease, yet they are kind to the hands—keep them from getting red and rough-looking.

A little Rinso gives a lot of suds—even in hardest water. Soaks clothes whiter without scrubbing or boiling. Get the BIG package.

Rinso

The biggest selling package soap in America

Maureen Orcutt In Second Round

Scores Another Outgoing 39 in Defeating Mrs. Maxwell by 8 and 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 23—Maureen Orcott of Englewood, N. J., and seven other rivals advanced to the second round of play in the thirty-first North and South women's golf championship tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday. Play was held over the No. 3 course.

Miss Orcutt, the defending champion and medalist, defeated Mrs. Gail Maxwell of Spring Lake, N. J., 8 and 6. Miss Orcutt went out in 39 strokes, equaling her outgoing score made in the qualifying round the day before. The champion stood only four strokes over men's par for the course to defeat Mrs. Gail at the twelfth hole.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill of the Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, who was way down in the list of qualifiers, found her putting touch and scored a 39 out in defeating Mrs. J. W. Hoopes of Philadelphia, 6 and 5.

Both Edith A. Quier of Reading, Penna., and Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club had narrow escapes, Miss Quier winning from Mrs. Frederick Ryan of Short Hills, N. J., 1 up, and Miss Wall defeating Grace Amory of Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 3 and 2, after Miss Amory, facing a perfect stymie on the seventeenth, knocked her opponent's ball into the cup for a par 5. The summary:

North and South Women's Golf Championship—First Round

Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Mrs. Gail Maxwell, Spring Lake, N. J., 8 and 6.

Helen Waring, Pinehurst, defeated Mrs. J. M. Haynes, Washington, 4 and 3.

Betty Abernathy, Pittsburgh, defeated Mrs. C. B. Harbaugh, Cleveland, 3 and 2.

Edith A. Quier, Reading, Penna., defeated Mrs. Frederick Ryan, Short Hills, N. J., 1 up.

Mrs. T. E. Winderseim, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Bryn Mawr, Penna., 1 up (21 holes).

Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Grace Amory, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 3 and 2.

Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., defeated Mrs. J. J. Lawlor, New Rochelle, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. J. W. Hoopes, Kennett Square, Penna., 6 and 5.

Hoppe Increases His Lead Over Cochran

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 23—In their 600-point match at three-cushion billiards, W. F. Hoppe of New York increased his lead over Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., in the two blocks played here yesterday. At the halfway mark of the match, Hoppe has the advantage, 300 to 279 in 280 innings unfinished. Cochran captured the sixth block last night by the score of 50 to 36 in 40 innings.

Hoppe opened the evening block continuing his unfinished run of the afternoon match by adding one more point to his score, but for the next 20 innings registered only 12 points while the champion ran a total of 25, the total score at that frame standing, Hoppe 263, Cochran 246. Cochran had succeeded in cutting down his opponent's lead from the afternoon game by 12 points, Cochran registering his high run of six.

In the next 20 innings Hoppe regained a substantial lead of 22 points, with runs of 4's and a 6 and from there on seemed to be able to control his strokes, preventing Cochran from cutting down the lead he threatened early in the game. The score by innings:

Cochran—1 1 1 1 2 0 1 2 1 1 6 1 0 1 0 2 1 1 2 0 0 5 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 3 2 0 5. Innings—50. Innings—40. High Run—6. Safeties—1.

Hoppe—1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 0 s 6 0 0 1 1 0 2 2s 0 4 1 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 —36. Innings—40. High run—6. Safeties—2. Referee—Charles H. McElligott.

Hoppe had high runs of 7 and 8 in winning the afternoon block, 50 to 26, in 41 innings. It was the most one-sided of the match, the big runs that kept Cochran close on the heels of the challenger being missing. Hoppe made his 7 in the thirteenth inning, and his 8, unfinished, in the final. The score by innings:

Hoppe—0 0 0 0 0 3 1 3 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 2 3 2 0 2 4 0s 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 0s 0 2s 0 0 4 0 1 8—50. Innings—41. High run—8. Safeties—3.

Cochran—3F 0 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 5 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0s 1 0s 2 0s 0 0 0 0 0 0s 1 0s 3 0 0 0 —26. Innings—40. High run—5. Safeties—5. Foul—1 off. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Tulsa Captures Third Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23—Tulsa, which tied the St. Louis Flyers for leadership of the second half of the pennant race, captured the third game in the American Hockey Association championship playoff by disposing of the Kansas City Pla-Mors, 4 to 2, here, last night. The Oilers took an early lead on Freddy Metcalfe's unassisted shot near the end of the first period. Wakeford made the second goal after six minutes of the second period. The Pla-Mors tallied a point at the 10m. mark. Tulsa scored two more in the final period to clinch the game. The Flyers are leading the championship series with two victories.

Ruth to Sign for $52,000

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Babe Ruth again will do the honors for the New York Yankees this year, but at a salary not so high as he originally demanded nor so low as Colonel Jacob J. Ruppert's early ultimatum. The Yankee home run slugger has finally agreed to sign a one-year contract for $52,000, the lowest salary he has received since the $30,000 days of 1921. Yesterday, Ruth and Ruppert got together and each made a few concessions and the outcome was an agreement on $52,000. The figure is $500 below the 1923-1926 level. Ruth received $80,000 for 1930 and 1931 and $75,000 last year. He is 39 years old and in his twentieth big league season.

Dartmouth's Golf Schedule

HANOVER, N. H., March 23 (AP)—This year's Dartmouth College golf schedule, held up by revisions in the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association's list, was announced yesterday by the athletic council. The schedule: April 28—Princeton at Princeton; 29 (a. m.)—Georgetown, (p. m.) Pennsylvania, both at Princeton. May 6—Holy Cross and Harvard at Hanover; 17—Middlebury; 19—Yale at Worcester; 20 (a. m.)—Williams at Worcester, (p. m.) Brown at Worcester.

Sax C. Elliot '34 Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 23—Sax C. Elliot '34, forward, was recently elected captain of next year's basketball team at University of Southern California. Jerry J. Nemer '33 was chosen honorary captain of this year's quintet.

James E. Wry Reelected

MONCTON, N. B., March 23 (AP)—James E. Wry, Amherst, was reelected president of the Maritime Amateur Hockey Association at the annual meeting here yesterday. With him was returned to office his entire slate of officials.

Oregon State Led to First Cage Championship by Capt. Lewis

Star Center Was Leading Individual Scorer in Northern Division of Pacific Coast Conference Race —Trojans Victims of Champions

Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Championship Series

Teams	Won	Lost	For	Ag.	P.C.
Northern Division					
Oregon State	3	1	87	91	.667
Southern Calif.	1	2	91	87	.333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23—The basketball championship of the Pacific Coast Conference returned to the Northern Division after an absence of a year, when Oregon State College defeated the University of Southern California recently in the annual playoff series, two games to one. The northern champions took the first game March 10 by a score of 35 to 33, but the following night Southern California came back to tie the series with a 39-to-28 triumph. The final contest went to the new champions, 24 to 19.

The victory for Oregon State was a popular one, for it is the first time that college has annexed the championship. Several years ago the Staters won their division title, but failed in the final playoff. To E. C. Lewis '33, captain and center of the new titleholders, goes most of the honors. Lewis led all individuals in scoring through the regular season and was high man for his team during the playoff games. His total for the three contests was 29 points. J. J. Nemer '33, Southern California forward, accounted for 33 points in the series. The results of the playoff games follow:

Oregon State	35	South. Calif.	33
South. Calif.	39	Oregon State	28
Oregon State	24	South. Calif.	19

Eight Southern California men appear on the individual scoring list for the series, against seven for the champions. The list follows:

Player, Class, Position, Col'g	Goals F'r	F'l	Pts
J. J. Nemer '33, f, South'n Calif.	14	5	33
E. C. Lewis '33, c, Oregon State	11	7	29
F. L. O'Connell '35, f, Oregon St.	6	8	20
J. R. Kelly '35, g, Southern Calif.	4	10	18
L. A. Guttero '35, c, So. Calif.	8	1	17
G. H. Hibbard '35, f, Oregon St.	3	6	12
J. C. Lenchitsky '34, g, Oreg'n St.	5	1	11
J. A. Bescos '34, g, So. Calif.	3	2	8
W. P. MacDonald '33, g, Ore. St.	1	5	7
Ward Browning '35, f, So. Calif.	2	1	5
E. H. Davis '34, g, Oregon St.	1	2	4
M. F. Taylor '35, f, Oregon St.	2	0	4
S. C. Elliot '34, f, So. Calif.	0	4	4
Ernest Holbrook '35, f, So. Calif.	2	0	4
Harold Foss '35, c, So. Calif.	1	0	2

Northern Division

Teams	Won	Lost	For	Ag.	P.C.
Oregon State	12	4	493	418	.750
Washington	10	6	606	538	.625
Idaho	8	8	551	604	.500
Washington State	8	8	569	475	.500
Oregon	2	14	471	597	.125

Oregon State's most serious opposition during the regular season came from Washington State, as that quintet handed the champions a pair of defeats. These two teams divided games in their opening series, both contests being hard, rugged battles. Oregon State had a winning streak of four games at one time, and twice captured three in succession.

The University of Washington, who held the championship last season, finished in second place this year. The Huskies won 10 games and lost six, three of the defeats coming from Oregon State. Idaho and Washington State tied for third place, each with eight victories and the same number of defeats. University of Oregon lost 14 of its 16 games. The result of the games follow:

Oregon State	25	Wash. State	22
Wash. State	27	Oregon State	26
Oregon State	32	Idaho	31
Oregon State	39	Idaho	25
Oregon State	26	Wash. State	14
Wash. State	34	Oregon State	31
Oregon State	42	Washington	34
Washington	30	Oregon State	24
Oregon State	33	Washington	29
Oregon State	32	Washington	26
Oregon State	31	Oregon	21
Oregon State	46	Idaho	26
Idaho	30	Oregon State	26
Oregon State	29	Oregon	18
Oregon State	32	Oregon	27
Oregon State	34	Oregon	24
Washington	70	Idaho	27
Washington	62	Idaho	35
Washington	56	Oregon	38
Washington	44	Oregon	34
Washington	31	Wash. State	27
Washington	32	Wash. State	30
Wash. State	34	Washington	26
Washington	35	Wash. State	28
Idaho	47	Washington	35
Washington	36	Idaho	25
Oregon	41	Washington	26
Washington	34	Oregon	28
Idaho	40	Wash. State	20
Idaho	43	Oregon	38
Idaho	40	Oregon	31
Idaho	38	Oregon	32
Oregon	34	Idaho	30
Idaho	40	Wash. State	28
Wash. State	43	Idaho	29
Idaho	35	Wash. State	32
Wash. State	39	Oregon	24
Wash. State	49	Oregon	31
Wash. State	45	Oregon	28
Wash. State	27	Oregon	22

As mentioned before in this story, E. C. Lewis '33 of Oregon State, was the leading individual scorer, with a point total of 173. He won the title handily, as his nearest opponent was C. E. Roberts '33, Oregon center, who had 125 points. H. S. Gordon '33, who won the scoring championship last season, was third. His college is Washington State. Afton Barrett '33, forward, led Idaho with 107 points. Washington's best was J. A. Hanover '34, also a forward. The scoring list follows:

Player, Class, Position, Col'g	Goals F'r	F'l	Pts
E. C. Lewis '33, c, Oregon State	61	39	173
C. E. Roberts '33, c, Oregon	50	25	125
H. S. Gordon '33, c, Wash. State	38	33	109
Afton Barrett '33, f, Idaho	51	5	107
J. R. Cross '33, f, Wash. State	37	30	104
K. H. Wills '33, g, Wash. State	43	15	101
J. J. Nemer '33, f, So. Calif.	38	25	101
J. A. Hanover '34, f, Washington	34	29	97
D. E. Lacy '33, g, Idaho	34	25	93
A. H. Wicks '33, f, Idaho	32	29	93
J. A. Fuller '33, c, Washington	33	24	90
N. O. Lee '34, g, Washington	36	16	88
K. D. Stevens '33, f, Oregon	36	15	87
G. E. Olinger '34, Oregon	31	24	86
P. G. Antoncich '34, c, Wash.	34	17	85
R. S. Heaman '33, f, Washington	32	19	83
E. E. Hurley '33, c, Idaho	31	14	76
H. J. Grenier '34, c, Idaho	26	26	78
Robert Galer '35, f, Washington	28	17	73
J. E. Robertson '34, g, Oregon	28	14	70
R. F. Johnson '35, f, Wash. St.	24	21	69
J. C. Lenchitsky '34, g, Oregon St.	26	11	63
W. P. MacDonald '33, g, Oregon St.	24	15	63
R. O. Scott '34, g, Wash. State	24	5	53
V. E. Warner Jr. '35, f, Idaho	20	5	45
G. H. Hibbard '35, f, Oregon St.	17	9	43
Joseph Weber '35, f, Wash'ton	14	12	40
R. W. Rogers '34, f, Wash. State	15	2	32
H. O. Simons '35, g, Oregon	12	6	30
E. H. Davis '34, g, Oregon State	12	5	29
E. V. Nelson '34, g, Idaho	12	5	29
R. T. Thompson '34, c, Idaho	11	5	27
L. C. Sonedecker '34, f, W. State	10	4	24
S. R. Rotenberg '33, g, Oregon	9	2	20
J. K. Watts '34, g, Oregon	9	1	19
M. J. Antoncich '34, c, Wash.	6	2	14
E. H. Ostling '34, g, Washington	6	1	13
M. F. Taylor '35, f, Oregon State	6	1	13
R. W. Berg '35, g, Oregon	4	4	12
V. J. Perry '33, f, Washington	3	5	11
O. H. Stahl '33, g, Oregon	4	1	9
C. H. Lippert '33, c, Wash. State	3	1	7
Richard Cook '33, g, Washington	2	1	5
R. S. Terjeson '35, g, Oregon	2	1	5
E. M. Jones '35, g, Idaho	2	0	4
Donald Wyman '35, g, Wash'ton	2	0	4
R. S. Miller '35, g, Oregon	2	0	4
Philip Schmitt '34, g, Wash. State	2	0	4
C. R. Graham '33, g, Wash. State	2	0	4
C. E. James '34, f, Oregon State	1	2	4
W. O. Shurtliff '34, f, Idaho	1	0	2
Donald Arthaud '35, g, Wash'ton	1	0	2
L. D. Houghton '36, f, Oregon	1	0	2
H. E. Kunkle '35, f, Oregon	1	0	2
Arthur Driver '35, g, Wash. State	1	0	2
F. W. Hill '35, c, Oregon State	1	0	2
R. W. Lucas '35, g, Oregon State	0	1	1
F. G. McCartney '35, c, Wash'ton	0	1	1

Southern Division

Teams	Won	Lost	For	Ag.	P.C.
Southern Calif.	10	1	385	296	.909
California	8	3	364	308	.727
Stanford	3	8	338	399	.273
U. C. L. A.	1	10	363	437	.091

In 11 games in the Southern Division, Southern California won 10 and lost only one. The Trojans went through nine straight contests without defeat and then fell before the California Bears by the score of 29 to 24. The Trojans had previously triumphed over the Bears three times. The southern champions had one close call early in the season, when a fighting Stanford five was beaten by only one floor basket, 38 to 36.

With the exception of those two setbacks from the Trojans, the Bears won all their games, taking four encounters from University of California at Los Angeles and three from Stanford. The Indians from Stanford won three contests, all from U. C. L. A. The results of the games follow:

Southern Calif.	30	Stanford	25
Southern Calif.	38	Stanford	36
Southern Calif.	49	U. C. L. A.	27
Southern Calif.	33	California	28
Southern Calif.	31	California	29
Southern Calif.	39	U. C. L. A.	33
Southern Calif.	34	Stanford	18
Southern Calif.	36	Stanford	38
Southern Calif.	28	California	27
California	29	Southern Calif.	24
Southern Calif.	44	U. C. L. A.	18
California	40	U. C. L. A.	37
California	33	U. C. L. A.	29
California	37	Stanford	22
California	28	Stanford	18
California	37	U. C. L. A.	28
California	37	U. C. L. A.	36
California	41	Stanford	23
U. C. L. A.	44	Stanford	36
Stanford	41	U. C. L. A.	38
Stanford	40	U. C. L. A.	38
Stanford	41	U. C. L. A.	35

Four players scored more than 100 points in the Southern Division, with H. J. Eifert '34, California forward at the top of the list with 132 points. D. A. Piper '34 of the University of California at Los Angeles was eight points behind Eifert. Piper scored the greatest number of free throws for the campaign, 46. Eifert's 51 floor goals was also high. L. A. Guttero '35, Southern California's sophomore find at center, finished third, with W. K. Topping '35 of Stanford not far behind.

Stanford and U. C. L. A. each had 12 men on the individual list, while Southern California had 11 and California 10. The list follows:

Player, Class, Position, Col'g	Goals F'r	F'l	Pts
H. J. Eifert '34, f, California	51	30	132
D. A. Piper '34, f, U. C. L. A.	39	46	124
L. A. Guttero '35, c, So. Calif.	46	25	117
W. K. Topping '35, c, Stanford	38	33	105
J. J. Nemer '33, f, So. Calif.	36	24	96
T. W. Cordry '33, f, Stanford	32	19	83
J. N. Read '33, c, California	27	8	62
Ward Browning '35, f, So. Calif.	21	11	53
C. E. Binkley '33, g, U. C. L. A.	20	11	51
G. S. Brotemarkle '33, g, U.C.L.A.	17	14	48
John Hancock Jr. '33, g, Stan'd	16	11	43
W. C. Coughlan '34, f, California	14	14	42
J. C. Gibson '35, f, U. C. L. A.	16	7	39
S. R. Johns '35, f, U. C. L. A.	13	7	33
J. J. Crowley '33, g, California	10	11	31
J. R. Kelly '35, g, Southern Calif.	10	11	31
H. D. Edelen '33, g, Stanford	9	12	30
J. A. Bescos '34, g, So. Calif.	10	9	29
D. C. Meek '35, c, California	12	3	27
G. F. Engelhard '34, f, California	9	8	26
J. K. Tod '33, g, Stanford	4	18	26
T. C. Lemcke '32, c, U. C. L. A.	5	15	25
E. C. Elliot '34, f, Southern Calif.	8	7	23
W. F. Schneika '33, g, Stanford	7	4	18
M. D. Wemple '35, g, California	5	7	17
C. F. Weaver '33, f, Stanford	6	2	14
C. G. Anderson '33, g, So. Calif.	4	5	13
T. T. Ohashi '33, g, California	2	8	12
W. A. Maxwell '34, c, U. C. L. A.	5	2	12
C. H. Church '34, f, U. C. L. A.	4	4	12
L. L. Seifert '32, f, California	3	4	10
A. B. Page '35, f, Stanford	3	2	8
R. A. Erskine '34, f, So. Calif.	3	2	8
J. E. Wells '35, g, U. C. L. A.	2	3	7
W. W. Athey '34, g, U. C. L. A.	2	3	7
F. K. Schnabel '35, c, Stanford	2	2	6
Harold Foss '35, c, So. Calif.	2	2	6
R. M. Fuhrer '35, g, So. Calif.	2	1	5
Milton Stansky '34, g, California	2	1	5
J. W. Hoerner '34, c, Stanford	2	1	5
Chas. Glasgow Jr. '33, f, Stanford	1	2	4
E. P. Palmer '33, f, Stanford	1	2	4
Ernest Holbrook '35, f, So. Calif.	2	0	4
L. A. Eilers '34, g, U. C. L. A.	1	1	3
G. L. Koppe '34, f, U. C. L. A.	1	0	2

Four U. S. Players Advance

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 23 (AP)—Led by K. D. Maccoll of Providence, R. I., the qualifying medalist, four players from the United States won their way into the semifinal round of the invitation golf tournament at the Mid-Ocean Golf Club yesterday. Maccoll had a close call in his quarterfinal match, defeating J. R. Conyers of Bermuda, 1 up. Orland S. Greene of the Cammargo Golf Club, Madeira, Ohio, won the right to play Maccoll in the semifinal by defeating Newcomb C. Baker, 2 and 1. In the other half of the championship flight draw J. Eichelberger of the Sands Point Club, Port Washington, N. Y., defeated Eldon Trimingham of Bermuda, 2 and 1, and William G. Curran of the Deepdale Club, Kreat Neck, N. Y., defeated Donald J. Smith of Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

Stagg Holds First Practice

STOCKTON, Calif., March 23 (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg went back to work coaching football here yesterday, sending an eager group of 46 College of the Pacific athletes through their first practice under his direction. With characteristic decision, the veteran coach, whose involuntary retirement recently as head coach of the University of Chicago occasioned wide comment, went into action on the gridiron less than 18 hours after he arrived here Tuesday night. Stagg announced himself as pleased with the appearance of his squad at the close of an hour and a half of work in which handling of the ball was emphasized.

Hartford Girls Lead

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23 (AP)—The Hartford Park Recreation Girl's score of 1549 took the lead last night in the women's division of the National Duck Pin Bowling Congress, forcing the Schaefer Alley Girls, who have a total of 1446, into second place. The men teams were idle and the Capitol Alleys team, with a score of 575-628-578—1781, and the Morgan Majors, with totals of 813-533-521—1867, remained in first and second places, respectively.

Nationals Defeat England

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The Toronto Nationals, Canadian entry, defeated England, 5 to 2, last night in the third game of a three-cornered tournament between England, Canada and the United States for the British Ice Hockey Association's international challenge trophy. It was the second victory for the Canadians over England, which also has lost twice to the United States team.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (N.) 3, New York (A.) 2.
Philadelphia (A.) 7, Cincinnati (N.) 6.
New York (N.) 6, Pittsburgh (N.) 5.
Brooklyn (N.) 2, Buffalo (I.) 1, 13 innings.
Washington (A.) 9, Atlanta (S. A.) 4.
Philadelphit (N.) 8, Newark (I.) 2.
Cleveland (A.) 3, New Orleans (S. A.) 2.
Chicago (N.) 6, Missions (P. C.) 5.
Baltimore (I.) 6, Montreal (I.) 0.

Victory for Belfast Celtic

BELFAST, March 23 (Canadian Press)—Belfast Celtic defeated Glentoran, 3 to 2, in the semifinal of the County Antrim Soccer Shield yesterday.

Champions Win At Fencing Again

Salle D'Armes Vince Takes Women's U. S. Foils Team Honors Easily

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—The three leading stars of women's foils fencing of the United States—Dorothy Locke, Marion Lloyd and Muriel Guggols—representing the school known as Salle D'Armes Vince, scored an easy victory for the second year in succession, over the team of The Fencers Club of New York, the only other competitor, in the United States women's foils team championship at The Fencers Club, yesterday evening. Miss Guggols, the third member of the team, lost a bout, being defeated by Mrs. Leon M. Schoonmaker, and Mrs. Norman Taylor Jr., a new member of The Lloyd. The third member of the home club team was Bay Morris. The complete score was 7 to 2.

United States Women's Foils Team Championship

Dorothy Locke, Salle D'Armes Vince, defeated Mrs. Taylor, 5 to 0; Miss Morris, 5 to 2, and Mrs. Schoonmaker, 5 to 2.

Marion Lloyd, Salle D'Armes Vince, defeated Miss Morris, 5 to 0, and Mrs. Schoonmaker, 5 to 1.

Muriel Guggols, Salle D'Armes Vince, defeated Mrs. Taylor, 5 to 3, and Miss Morris, 5 to 4.

Mrs. Leon M. Schoonmaker, The Fencers Club, defeated Miss Guggols, 5 to 4.

Mrs. Norman Taylor Jr., The Fencers Club, defeated Miss Lloyd, 5 to 2.

Bay Morris, The Fencers Club, lost all bouts.

Metcalfe Equals Own World 60-Yard Record

HAMILTON, Ont., March 23 (AP)—Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University flier, has strengthened his claims to the "fastest human" title by equaling his own world indoor record in the 60-yard dash and vanquishing his sprint rival from New Orleans, Emmett Toppino, for the second time in succession.

Metcalfe, winner over Toppino in the Canadian indoor championships at Toronto Tuesday, repeated in even greater style here last night. He sped over the boards in 6.1s. to equal the world mark he set at South Bend, Ind., early this month and clip a tenth of a second off the Canadian record he set the night before. Toppino finished only four inches back, barely ahead of Bert Pearson, Canadian sprint champion.

Led by these two aces and Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas middle distance star, the United States cleaned up the international events of the meet. Cunningham won the half-mile invitation when Phil Edwards, Canadian Olympic star, fell 35 yards from the finish when he was two feet ahead.

George B. Spitz Jr. of New York University captured the high jump without much trouble; Toppino and Metcalfe paced the United States half-mile relay team to victory over Canada; O. O'Neil of Marquette ran off with the two-mile event and his team mate, J. Tierney, captured the 300-yard special. Dr. William Heinz of Cincinnati and E. Kubash of Marquette ran 1-2 in the 1000-yard race.

Olmstead Surprises Rice in Class C Squash

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—The third round was completed and two of the quarterfinal matches played in the metropolitan Class C squash racquets individual championship at the Downtown Athletic Club, yesterday afternoon, with three members of the Harvard Club champion team among the six survivors.

J. H. Olmstead of the Harvard Club scored a surprise victory over his clubmate, Willard K. Rice, who was No. 1 on the team, and was seeded first in the draw, to enter the semifinals, winning by a score of 18—17, 4—15, 15—10, 15—12; while the other semifinal bracket was filled as expected by P. S. Patton of the home club, who eliminated Henry E. Dunn Jr. of Princeton Club, 17—16, 18—15, 15—10.

The two remaining third-round matches both went to Harvard Club players, with John L. Jacobs winning from his clubmate, Walter Maynard, by default, and R. K. Webel defeating G. A. Phelps, Yale Club, 18—17, 14—16, 10—15, 15—8, 15—8.

Chile's Davis Cup Team Leaves

CANTIAGO, Chile, March 23 (AP)—Salvador and Elias Diek, Pablo Ossandon and Egon Schonherr, Chile's Davis Cup tennis team, left today for Buenos Aires to meet Uruguay April 3, 4 and 5 in a second-round match of the South American zone. Chile advanced through the first round on default when Brazil was unable to recruit its prospective team from their respective business offices. The Diek brothers will handle the singles assignments against Uruguay and Ossandon and Schonherr will play the doubles.

Stockton Defeats Van Alen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—Charles H. Stockton of Boston, a Harvard graduate, and two Philadelphians advanced to the second round of the United States court tennis singles championship at the Racquet Club here yesterday. Stockton defeated William L. Van Alen of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2. Joseph Thayer and E. M. (Ted) Edwards advanced through the defaults of two New Yorkers, H. P. Sheldon and W. A. W. Stewart Jr., respectively.

Harvard Elects Grant

Robert Grant 3d '34 of Jericho, L. I., N. Y., has been elected captain of the 1933-34 varsity squash racquets team at Harvard University. Robert H. Gallagher '34 of Milton will be varsity squash racquets manager next season. Grant won the Massachusetts singles title this season and was a finalist in the state doubles championship.

Celtic Defeats Hearts

GLASGOW, Scot., March 23 (AP)—Celtic yesterday defeated Heart of Midlothian 2 to 1, in a replay of their scoreless tie last Saturday in the semifinals of the Scottish soccer cup competition, and will meet Motherwell for the trophy April 15. Motherwell won its semifinal contest Saturday.

Rick Ferrell in Fold

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Holdout troubles of the St. Louis Browns now are over for the 1933 season. Rick Ferrell, the club's ace catcher, and last Brownie holdout, signed his contract last night. Terms of the contract were not revealed, but his salary figures are believed to be around $7000. Ferrell led the Browns at bat last year, with a mark of .315.

Hooker Is Again Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23—Russell H. Hooker '34 of Baltimore, Md., has been reelected captain of the Princeton University wrestling team for next season. Hooker is 185-pound intercollegiate champion and his reelection was unanimous. He has been defeated only three times in two years.

Easy Victories For Arrows and R. I. Reds

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	25	7	12	131	87	57
Providence	25	5	15	120	106	55
Boston	20	8	17	120	113	48
New Haven	15	5	24	91	123	35
Quebec	11	7	28	102	148	29

Results March 22

Philadelphia 7, Boston 3.
Providence 5, New Haven 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—Taking advantage of the loose goaltending of Alex Wood, substitute Boston goalie, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the Boston Cubs in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena, last night, 7 goals to 3.

Philadelphia		Boston
Runge, Hudson, Wilson, lw		
	rw, Saunders, Davis	
Anderson, Pratt, Conn, c		c, O'Neil, Benson
Boyd, Collings, Phillips, rw		
	lw, Burmister, Benson	
Desmarais, Nichols, ld		
	rd, Davis, Warshawski	
McGoldrick, Peters, rd		
	ld, J. Jerwa, Warshawski	
Cude, g		g, Wood

Score—Philadelphia 7, Boston 3. Goals—Hudson 3, McGoldrick, Desmarais, Pratt and Wilson for Philadelphia; Saunders 2, Benson for Boston. Assists—Phillips 3, Conn, Runge, Boyd, Peters, Pratt, Wilson and Collings for Philadelphia; Burmister, Benson for Boston. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23 (AP)—The Providence Reds experienced very little trouble last night in defeating the New Haven Eagles, 5 to 1, in a listless Canadian-American Hockey League contest.

Providence	New Haven
Murray, lw	rw, Jeremiah
Gaudreault, c	c, Keating
River, rw	lw, King
Trapp, ld	rd, Pringle
McVicar, rd	ld, Speyer
Byrne, g	g, Forbes

Alternates—Himes, Alexandre, Vail, Taylor, Mondou, Raymond, McCully, Lesieur for Providence; Picketts, Paddon, Jackson, Doran, Kinsella for New Haven.

Score—Providence 5, New Haven 1. Goals—Alexandre, Himes, Murray, McCully, Gaudreault for Providence; Pringle for New Haven. Assists—Vail, Gaudreault, Murray, McVicar, Rivers for Providence; Paddon for New Haven. Officials—W. J. Stewart and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Seeded Professionals Reach Round of Four

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—The four seeded professionals won their way as expected into the semifinal round of the United States open squash tennis championship at the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club yesterday evening, when the second round was played. Thomas Iannicelli of the Essex Club and Leo Collins, Block Hall Club, stood out as the stars, both winning in straight games. Iannicelli defeated Thomas Doyle of the Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—5, 15—6, while Collins disposed of William J. Owens, Westchester Country Club, 15—4, 15—7, 15—7.

Leonard S. Green, the sole amateur left in the second round, was able to take a game from Leif Nordlie of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, with the Norseman winning at 18—13, 15—12, 2—15, 15—2, while the veteran coach of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, James T. Reid, was the fourth victor, eliminating Charles Costello, Princeton Club, 18—16, 15—12, 15—10.

British Football Results

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Sunderland and Middlesbrough yesterday played a scoreless tie in an English League First Division soccer match. Manchester City defeated Sheffield United, 1 to 0, in a match of the First Division of the English Soccer League, while Newton Abbot won from Devonport Services, 9 to 6, in a fixture of the English Rugby Union. In other Rugby Union matches, Bristol defeated Clifton, 16 to 0, and Swansea won from Penarth, 4 to 3. In the Rugby League, Featherston won from Bramley, 38 to 3, and Salford defeated Leigh, 46 to 0.

Deal With Senators Completed

MONTREAL, March 23 (AP)—Leo Bourgault and Harold Starr, Ottawa defense players, who have been playing with the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League on a "loan" basis, became the permanent property of the club last night. The Canadiens sent Nick Wasnie, right winger, who had been loaned to the New York Americans for the season, to the Senators to complete the deal. Marty Burke, sent to Ottawa in the temporary trade for Bourgault and Starr, reverts to the Canadiens with the end of Ottawa's season but cannot be used this year.

St. John's Five Elects

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—Jack Hill '33

Six Points Found Upon Which Beer Can Be Attacked

Anti-Saloon League Lists Conditions Under Which Sale Will Be Fought

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—An attack on the constitutionality of the beer bill and a list of six occasions on which the attack may be made is issued by the Anti-Saloon League in a nation-wide preparation to prevent a continuance of the sale of beer.

Mr. Edward B. Dunford, attorney for the league, has notified all its state superintendents that the challenge to the bill's legality will be made in the courts immediately requisite circumstances permit.

These circumstances are as follows:

1. The Attorney - General or other law officer of any dry state may file a petition for an injunction to restrain a common carrier or others from transporting such beer through the state on the ground that it is a transportation of intoxicating liquors prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment.

2. Any wild-cat brewer indicted for manufacturing 3.2 per cent beer without a permit may defend on the ground that he has violated no law, since the act expressly repeals the criminal penalties for the manufacture and sale of beer containing not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight and that the provision requiring that he shall obtain a permit from the Government before engaging in such manufacture is unconstitutional on the ground that such law undertakes to positively authorize the manufacture and sale of an intoxicating beer in violation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

3. In any one of the few states where the state definition prohibits merely intoxicating beer, any state prosecuting officer may cause the arrest of a brewer authorized to manufacture beer under a federal permit on the ground that the product is intoxicating, and where the brewer pleads the federal permit as justification the issue of the constitutionality of the federal law would be presented.

4. Since the act provides that the beer may be manufactured only in accordance with a permit issued under the National Prohibition Act, which grants a privilege, any soft drink manufacturer whose business is detrimentally affected by competition from the sale of beer manufactured by a permittee may file a suit to compel the commissioner of prohibition to revoke such permit or to enjoin the commissioner from issuing permits to breweries to manufacture beer on the ground that the conferring of such a privilege is violative of the Eighteenth Amendment, denies to him the equal protection of the law and deprives him of his property without due process, alleging that such beer is intoxicating and that its sale detrimentally affects his business.

5. Should it develop that public intoxication results from the sale of such beer, any prosecuting officer, state or national, may institute an action in a court of equity for the abatement of the brewery, saloon, grocery, speakeasy or other place as a public nuisance where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of the policy defined by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

6. Any person purchasing such beer may refuse payment of the purchase price, and when sued in court defend on the ground that the transaction involved the sale of intoxicating beer in violation of the public policy represented by the Eighteenth Amendment and, therefore, the courts will not give it effect.

Business Men Drys Warn That Beer Means Old Evils

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 23—Holding that the beer bill signed by President Roosevelt is "manifestly unconstitutional," the American Businessmen's Prohibition Foundation, in a statement released today, warned against three serious effects of re-legalized beer, if the bill should be approved by the United States Supreme Court. The foundation said:

"We predict that, if legitimatized, the beer trade will speedily achieve its old dominance in politics, once more establish its program of wholesale bribery of officials and party organizations in all wet industrial centers and states thereby controlled, and, as ever in the past, will resurrect its weapons of boycott and intimidation of all opponents, wherever its activities are challenged.

"We predict that beer advertising in press, radio and movies will speedily become very objectionable to the great majority of decent American citizens, a nuisance that will disgust readers, audiences and listeners alike and multiply irritations and difficulties for all legitimate business publicity.

"We predict that under cover of a re-legalized brewing trade, there will creep back, willy-nilly, all the evils of the old-time liquor traffic and that it will be found impossible to safeguard society from the returning pestilence of hard liquors, until beer has been once more legally, and this time finally, banned and deprived of government sanction and protection."

Missouri Drys to Fight Beer Sale Near Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23—Protest against the opening of beer-selling places close to school or home is contained in resolutions which have been sent Mayor Bryce B. Smith, City Manager H. L. McElroy, the City Council and the Kansas City Board of Education.

At a mass meeting called by Mrs. George L. Sayles, civics chairman of the Central Junior Parent-Teacher Association, plans were made for a permanent organization, to protect school children from the Missouri law, which virtually permits beer to be sold in any building, in any location.

Mrs. Evan L. Morris, president of the Kansas City Council of Parents and Teachers, expressed regret that the Missouri beer bill allowed the sale of the beverage to minors and placed no restrictions whatsoever as to where the beer may be dispensed.

Mr. George Melcher, superintendent of schools, said some regulation must come to prevent the sale of beer too near the schools. The resolutions ask the City Council to exercise police authority by passing an ordinance prohibiting the location of beer dispensaries adjacent to or near school properties.

Churches in Milwaukee Oppose Beer Celebration

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 23 (AP)—Church leaders stepped forward today with a request that Milwaukee postpone its civic celebration to commemorate the return of real beer.

With a half holiday, April 7, already proclaimed by Mayor D. W. Hoan and Mr. Eugene Warnimont, chairman of the county board, Mr. Clifford P. Morehouse, editor of the Living Church, announced he has elicited the approval of religious and civic leaders for a postponement.

Mr. Morehouse asked that the festivities be held after Easter, to avoid conflict with observance of Passion Week in the churches. In a letter to the petitioners Mayor Hoan replied that he would do "all in my power to see that your wishes are respected."

Roosevelt Substitutes Chits for Cabinet Chats

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, March 22

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has turned to India, and to the pukkah days of Rudyard Kipling's British Army there, to find a term to describe his system of contact with his Cabinet officials.

It is the "chit" system, the chit being a tiny slip of paper, headed by a printed title of each Cabinet official, on which the President jots notes which are speeded to the relevant member. On his desk are half a dozen or more of these little tablets. He scribbles a chit, sends it off, and some important matter is attended to.

Action of Peru Is Closely Watched

(Continued from Page 1)

stands today, the popular mind better than the people understand it. He had come down from the north of Peru during 1930, had overthrown President Leguía, headed a military junta, had been driven from the country, and then had been called back to the Presidency. The people had chosen him as one of their own sort: in other words, a man of the middle class.

True, his opponent, Señor Victor Raul Haya de La Torre, had not commanded the strength the opposition might have thrown into the election. And perhaps true was the charge that Cerro's supporters voted two and three times over. But the fact remains, the star of good fortune did not fade, and Sanchez Cerro found little difficulty defeating the man who had studied in Russia and Mexico, and become a convert to the doctrine of the British Labor Party.

Following the election, the country, for a time, hailed Cerro as its popular hero. That he had toppled over the already crumbling régime of President Leguía had only added to his popularity. He was called the nation's deliverer. And yet, undeceived by this demonstration, were persons clear-headed enough to forecast the unrest exemplified in Peru today. Months passed and the hero of yesterday became the "dictator" of the moment.

Series of Restrictions

Continued depression resulting in disordered politics roused the country until restriction after restriction was clamped down upon the restless Republic. Into this feverishness dropped the Leticia incident. The news was telegraphed to Lima. The country was unified. Public opinion was fanned into patriotic enthusiasm. Again the people turned to Cerro for leadership.

Why recaptured Leticia, hardly more than a village, could have aroused the Peruvian nation is evident only when the facts are examined. The town, 100 per cent Peruvian, was given to Colombia in the Salomón-Lorenzo Treaty of March 24, 1922, ratified during 1925 by the Colombian Congress, approved Dec. 20, 1927, by the Peruvian Assembly, and promulgated Jan. 23, 1928, by the Peruvian President.

This promulgation was bitterly opposed by the citizens of Iquitos, the nearest city to Leticia, who demanded that the pact be abrogated. Naturally, relations between the Peruvians and the Colombians in the Letician area were not overcordial and seizure of the town promptly threw both nations into an uproar.

Just what part domestic politics played in this curious drama no one has satisfactorily explained. Opponents of the Peruvian Government declare the President framed the affair that public attention should be taken off himself. True, he gave it his support once it had occurred, and even dispatched bombing planes to disperse Colombian troops sailing inland along the Amazon River. But that he had occasioned the seizure with a deliberate motive, and ordered the abrupt departure of the Peruvian delegate from the League of Nations in order to mask his arbitrary acts at home is anyone's guess.

Evidences of Unrest

From various angles there is good reason to believe that the President, fully realizing how the popular tide was turning against him, made use of an opportunity put before him. There are equally good reasons for believing that he did not need to instigate the coup, for the citizens of Iquitos, 290 miles up the river, had long wanted to get the town back as a Peruvian possession. And so, all in all, perhaps the fairest thing to say is that President Cerro did what any other man would have done under similar circumstances. But whether he started the row or merely found excuse for prolonging it comes rather close to be one and the same thing.

Still, what matters today is, What is going on behind the scenes in Peru? What is going on behind the censorship? would be putting it more aptly. The little information seeping through relates of revolutionary activities and a growing restlessness. To all such charges the Government declares Communism to be at the bottom.

Probably Communism has landed in Peru, but that it should have taken deep root among the proponderance of an Indian population is greatly to be doubted. However, the Government, seeking for a convenient branch on which to hang the specter of revolution, has reached for a Soviet limb, while all the time declaring the limb to be nourished by political opponents. For, in this manner, it would alienate from the Opposition the sympathy of Europe and the United States. At least that is what the Opposition claims.

Rough Economic Road

To those who ask, Where is Peru headed? the answer is not too difficult. Economically, politically, and financially it is having rough sledding; yet it has one thing greatly to be thankful for: Peru is not a one-crop or a one-product nation. Cotton, hides, sugar, wool and petroleum supply a wide variety for exports, and exports mean income. Somehow, the Leticia incident, international as it has become, seems but a passing event thrown into a complicated domestic situation.

Without defending Peru's course, there is, after all, the possibility that the incident has held in check a serious outbreak among the people, and, at the same time, served to direct Latin America's attention to the necessity of arbitral methods in place of war. Nearly any sort of a world-trade recovery would start Peru on the road toward prosperity. The following figures obtained from the Pan American Union here prove this:

1932 exports, 176,539,111 soles (about 28 cents U. S.).
1931 exports, 197,417,166 soles (about 18 cents U. S.).
1932 imports, 72,062,663 soles (about 28 cents U. S.).
1931 imports, 97,925,362 soles (about 18 cents U. S.).

Difference in Temperament

When scanning the Peruvian situation it does not seem wholly fair to charge it all against the Government. That military rule is necessary is not for America to judge. Democracy in Peru, as in other Latin-American republics, works differently than it does in the United States. There is a wide difference of temperament and consequently in outlook. What primarily interests America is the news coming out of Peru.

Finally, so far as the Peruvian delegate's walk-out at the Geneva conference portends Peru's possible isolation from the remainder of the world, the abrupt departure might be taken as one last sincere protest against a treaty which thousands of Peruvians have refused to believe represented the will of the nation.

For this protest the United States has deep sympathy, yet sympathy has not shaken its purpose to coöperate with the League of Nations for the restoration of Leticia to Colombia. To this end Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, has been commissioned to represent the American Government.

Trucks Improve Safety Records

Commercial vehicle operators improved their safety records during 1932 according to a report of the Governor's committee on street and highway safety today. Gov. Joseph B. Ely will present 12 trophies to the companies whose fleets headed the list.

The contest took in 348 fleets, a slightly smaller number than in the preceding contest. The number of individual vehicles was correspondingly less, together with the total hours of operation. The decrease in accidents was proportionately more than twice the decrease in operation. There was a 14 per cent falling off in the number of hours driven in the fourth contest as compared with the previous contest. At the same time there was a 32 per cent drop in accidents for 1932 as compared with 1931. The total number of accidents was 5679 in 32,056,459 hours of driving.

A drop was reported in the accident rate per 100,000 hours of operation from 22.24 in 1931 to 18.00 in 1932. The personal injury ratio, injury, however, showed slight increase in the seriousness of the accidents in which the competing fleets were involved, which changed from one in six in 1931 to one in five in 1932.

Textile Trade to Meet For Labor Discussion

Efforts to work out a program, which will be agreeable to textile manufacturers and labor unions as regards labor laws and other matters affecting the textile business, will be made next Monday afternoon before Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, it was announced following a conference.

"Action on a national basis or on a broad interstate basis was the only satisfactory program for any permanent solution of the labor laws problem as it affects the textile industry," according to an agreement made by both parties at yesterday's conference. Monday's conference, according to a statement given out by Mr. Smith following the meeting, will "try to draw up a concrete program" based on the discussion at yesterday's meeting.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Bonolyn S. Church, Springfield, Mass.
Raymond C. Church, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Ray L. Powers, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. M. R. Richards, Garden City, N. Y.
Miss Jane M. Richards, Garden City, N. Y.
Mrs Minne L. Deutsch, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Olive H. McCleece, Teaneck, N. J.
Mrs. Louise G. Haag, Westport, Conn.
Mrs. Roberta Wilcox Robnett, Eugene, Ore.
Mrs. Thomas Simpson, Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. John Simpson, Milton, Mass.
Mrs. Violet Shaw, Paris, France.
Miss Mabel Griffin, Boston, Mass.
Daniel P. Viles, Concord, Mass.
Mrs. Harry A. Gordon, Worcester, Mass.
Miss Audrey Roslyn, New York, N. Y.
Miss Martha Klatschken, Brooklins, Mass.
Charles J. H. Brown, Pawtucket, R. I.

Pay Cut Measure Before House For Its Final Reading

Saltonstall Takes Floor and Saves Day for Economy Bill

The bill to reduce salaries of Massachusetts officials and employees comes up for its final reading in the House of Representatives today.

With a dramatic plea for tax relief to towns and cities, Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, stepped from the rostrum, yesterday, to break up a filibuster and secure passage of the measure to a third reading.

The opposition was small but vigorous, the final vote being 171 to 61. As advanced, the salary bill would cut 10 per cent from salaries under $5000 and 15 per cent from those over that sum. Efforts to block passage took the form of a raft of proposed amendments.

Presumably the filibuster would have been successful at least in delaying the legislation but for Mr. Saltonstall's urgent call to follow the action of the Federal Government in reducing the budget by every means possible.

"The present economic crisis," he said, "presents problems as important as any that have ever confronted our people. They go to the basis of our democratic form of government. If we are not willing to confront these problems, then our system of government fails.

"A courageous President in Washington has set an example and has inspired confidence in a way that has amazed the country in the last two weeks. The Congress has adopted his suggestions and acted with extraordinary promptness. It would be well for every state legislature and municipal government to follow such leadership.

"We are informed that cuts have already been taken in some of our cities and are pending in others. New Bedford has one of 22 per cent pending; Lawrence, one of 15 per cent; Fall River has taken 20 per cent; Lowell, 17 per cent; Springfield, 15 per cent; Worcester, 10 per cent; Cambridge, 10 per cent; Somerville, 10 per cent; Lynn, 10 per cent, and there are others of varying amounts.

"Now how will this bill help these cities and towns. We are told by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means that these reductions in eight months will amount to $1,100,000. That means that much less state tax. Boston will save $284,000; Fall River, $20,000; Pittsfield, $10,000; New Bedford, $24,000; Revere, $65,000; Lowell, $19,000; Medford, $13,000; Chicopee, $7000; Lawrence, $18,000; Lynn, $22,700, and other municipalities in proportion to the state tax they pay. These cities and towns I have mentioned because they are the ones that are requesting our assistance in one way or another.

The Committees on Taxation and Constitutional Law yesterday reported out the recommendations of Mr. Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner, relative to proposed levying of taxes on intangible property and foreign corporation dividends.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Two Boston women exhibit currently at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. They are quite different in artistic vision, in technical development and in temperament. They are Miss Marion Boyd Allen and Mrs. Marion Monks Chase.

Miss Allen has been known for her courageous sallies to the Northern Rockies, where she has stationed herself at remote outposts and painted the majestic scenery. Her pictures are portrayals of the snow-crested mountains, the dignified fir trees and the still, lucent waters. This exhibition includes portrayals of the Olympic Peninsula on Puget Sound, Mount Rainier and the Canadian Rockies.

Miss Allen paints with an eye to those generalities which establish a scenic impression. Her colors are clear and bright, her detail limited. She is fond of suggesting contrasts in texture and tone. The directness and clarity of her pictures endears them to the onlooker.

Mrs. Chase is a personal painter, depicting scenes and flowers in terms of feeling. She handles water color with commendable ease, bending the stroke to her intention. She is sparing in the use of paint but she manages to get small amounts to go rather far.

Here we may see renditions of dawn, light, morning, snow scenes and landscapes. The design is accented emphatically, and contrast proves a strong elemental in its makeup. Outstanding is a portrayal of the Alcazar Gardens in Seville, Spain. The sunny, airy character is very agreeable, and the pattern resulting from fluent, well-applied line is thoughtfully planned. The still-life studies exhibit how expressively the artist can be with strict economy of means.

Doll and Richards

Recent prints by Mr. Rockwell Kent, along with former editions, may be seen at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. The stark wood engravings are well known for their grim philosophical import and expert craftsmanship. The sharp foil of black against white is used even in the latest engravings to enhance the ominous moods. Though the poetry in Mr. Kent's prints may escape us, somehow, for want of authenticity, the craftsmanship always incites us with awe. There are, besides, lithographs.

Ending of Slavery In British Africa Is Subject of Lecture

Suppression of slavery in British Africa was the theme of the last of a series of eight lectures on the British anti-slavery movement delivered last night by Prof. Reginald Coupland of Oxford University under the auspices of Lowell Institute.

The speaker pointed out the importance of the Brussels Conference of 1889 which resulted in a general act in which all participants bound themselves to suppress what remained of the slave trade. This act, he said, has been called the "magna charta of the African slave" and the credit of it is due mainly to Sir John Kirk.

"By the time of the great war, the peoples of Europe who had taken so large a share in the enslavement of the peoples of Africa had done something by way of atonement," he said. "Within the territories they controlled they had destroyed the slave trade and well-nigh destroyed slavery."

He then briefly outlined the stipulations in the League of Nations for the benefit of Africa and spoke of the importance of the draft convention of 1926, prepared by the British, which bound its signatories to bring about "progressively and as soon as possible the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms."

B. U. Plans Training In Oral Expression

Beginning next semester, training in oral expression will be required of all freshmen at Boston University, save those majoring in home economics, retail training, or applied art.

This course, designed to correct faulty spoken English and to encourage proper speech habits of enunciation and pronunciation, will be a part of the regular freshman English course in prose writing and collateral reading. The girls will receive elementary oral drills and exercises in reading aloud, perfecting in this way their diction, pronunciation and expression.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, George Rector's Cooking School.
6:15 NBC dance music.
6:30 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Dutch Band.
7:30 "Laws that Safeguard Society."
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC Players.
10:30 Connecticut Hill Billies; news.
11:00 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:30 Musical Bits from "Step Lively," Harvard Hasty Pudding Club show.
11:45 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Legends and Stories of New Hampshire."
5:30 NBC, Genia Fonarlova, soprano.
5:45 NBC, "Sekstary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Popular vocal program.
7:00 Fauntleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; William A. Brady, Sophie Tucker; Queenie Smith; George Washington Dewey; male quartet; sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverer's Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Violin recital; band.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Dramatic sketch.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:30 Talk by James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 Program from Boston Arena.
10:30 Local dance music.
10:45 "Street of Dreams."
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, National indoor tennis summary.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Banjo band.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "The Foreign Legion"; sketch.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
10:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, National Council of Women's dinner program; speakers.
11:30 CBS, Ted Lewis's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Rosalie Harris, songs.
5:15 Popular vocal program.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:30 "Etchings in Music."
6:45 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; NBC music.
4:30 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Reports; news.
12:15 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—University of Buffalo-Boston University debate.
4:00 p. m.—CBS and local programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:30 p. m.—Question and Answer Man.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Army Band.

Roosevelt Signs Bill to Legalize 3.2 Per Cent Beer

Measure to Take Effect April 6 Where State Laws Allow It

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed the 3.2 per cent beer and wines bill into law yesterday immediately on receiving it from the Capitol.

It legalizes the beverages to be sold where not otherwise prohibited as soon as the clock strikes midnight, April 6. Fourteen states allow the beer, which must be held to 3.2 per cent alcohol by weight, or 4 per cent by volume.

Wasting no time on the act to which he looks for at least a $125,000,000 tax contribution toward balancing the budget, Mr. Roosevelt—as soon as the bill reached the White House—crossed over to his cabinet room to affix his signature, along with that of Vice-President Garner that had been put on two minutes after the Senate met. The President went to the cabinet room by prearrangements to enable photographers to record the scene.

The bill went to the President just nine days after he asked its enactment in a brief special message.

The principal provisions of the beer bill:

Legalizes beer and wine of 3.2 per cent alcohol by weight or 4 per cent by volume.

Levies a federal tax of $5 a barrel of 31 gallons.

Leaves all regulation as to distribution to the states.

Protects dry states by reaffirming the Webb-Kenyon Act preventing interstate shipment into those that have laws prohibiting sale of beverages of more than one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content.

Provides that brewers must pay an annual federal license fee of $1000 for each brewery.

Continues existing law calling for $50 annual fees for wholesalers and $20 for retailers.

Amends dry laws affecting Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico to permit sale of 3.2 per cent beer and wine.

Makes manufacturers bear the burden of proof that their products do not contain more than 3.2 per cent alcohol.

Reaffirms Volstead Act penalties on violators of provisions, including the forfeiture of license.

Permits advertising by radio, newspapers and other publications.

The beer and wine may be sold in 14 states as soon as legalized: Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin.

Music

Elisabeth Rethberg

Mme. Elisabeth Rethberg was the artist, yesterday forenoon, in the final concert of the fifth season of Boston Morning Musicales, given at the Hotel Statler ballroom under auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Mr. Frank Bibb was the coöperative accompanist.

The program, held close to beaten paths, embraced Beethoven's aria, "Ah, Perfido!" Marguerite's "King in Thule" air and Jewel Song from "Faust," some songs in English, a group of Lieder, and Elisabeth's Salutation to the Hall of Song from "Tannhäuser."

The dramatic items showed to advantage Mme. Rethberg's pure, clear tones and her even scale. She displayed her flair for Lieder singing in Schubert's "Auf dem Wasser zu singen," Schumann's "Der Nussbaum" and Brahms's "Botschaft." But Mr. Roosevelt should issue a decree forbidding German singers to undertake Roger Quilter's "It was a Lover and his Lass," which seems to be quite outside the Teutonic circumference. Griffes's "By a Lonely Forest Pathway" was beautifully sung; but by a singular infelicity of program-making, two minor items followed it to complete the group sung in English.

The audience, as usual, was large and applausive. An insert in the program book announced next year's artists: Lawrence Tibbett, Richard Crooks, Lily Pons, Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch (two pianos), Lotte Lehmann and Yehudi Menuhin. Warning was also given that there is a waiting list of new subscribers.

L. A. S.

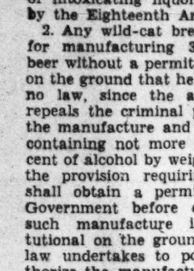
Boston Merchants Oppose Sales Tax Measure as 'Vicious'

Opposition of a retail sales tax for Massachusetts was voiced at a hearing before the Committee on Taxation at the State House today.

The retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, representing the bulk of the department and specialty stores of the city, classified the proposed legislation as "un-American, unfair, and class legislation of a vicious kind."

Senate Bill No. 220 provides that the tax in every instance shall be borne by the purchasers and the retail trade board points out that in that case it would be a tax on consumption and "grossly unjust to the great mass of people of limited incomes."

Considerable data were submitted by the retail trade board tending to show why the legislation should not be adopted and pointing out that the buying power of the consumer would be considerably reduced by the proposed tax.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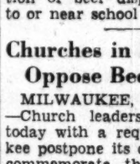
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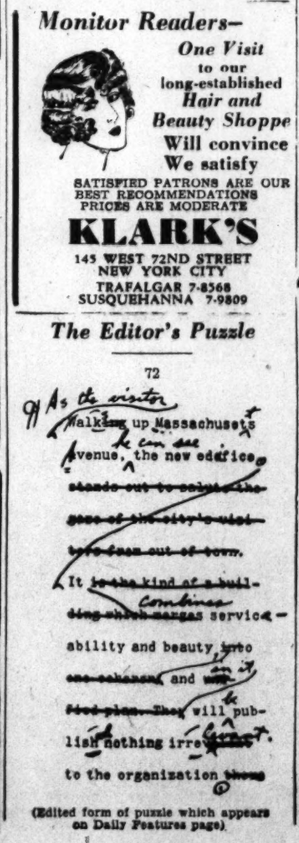
The Editor's Puzzle

72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(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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The Young Folks' Page

Journeys to Industry Land

Bobby Van Horn Sees a Bridge Finished

By HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

BOBBY VAN HORN was loading his camera. It was bright and sunny—a good day for pictures. Perhaps he could take a few views in the near-by woods. And he had a new pup, too, who really ought to have a snapshot made before he was any older.

Just then Bobby's father went past the door of his room and called. "Oh, hello, son. Getting ready to take some pictures?"

"Yes, Dad, I thought I would take one of Ponto."

Mr. Van Horn smiled. "I wonder if you would like to take a little trip with me—where you could get some pictures that would be different from any you've taken before?"

Bobby was elated. "Oh, Dad! Where are you going?"

"I'm going to call on a bridge today."

"Call on a bridge!" echoed Bobby, puzzled.

"Yes. And I must hurry, for it's a forty-mile drive."

This was a day to Bobby's liking. He learned after they were on their way, that the visit was to be at Lyndonboro where a new steel bridge was being built over the river.

"I thought you might be interested in bridges," commented his father. "We see them so often that we take them for granted, but a bridge is really a very interesting thing."

"Well, I suppose it is," replied Bobby.

"When you consider the first bridge man ever built, we can well believe that the modern ones are highly interesting," said Mr. Van Horn. "Probably the first bridge ever made was just a big log thrown across a stream, and from that small beginning developed the mammoth structures which carry entire railroad train on them."

It was a delightful ride. Mr. Van Horn told Bobby a number of things about bridges as they drove along, until the subject began to hold a new and engaging interest.

The New Bridge

Going around a bend in the road they got their first view of the new bridge. It stretched, a great arch of steel, across the river.

"Why is it painted red?" exclaimed Bobby.

"That's just the lead paint that is put on to keep it from rusting," exclaimed his father. Later it will be painted gray or green, probably. Well, here we are. Now let's see what a bridge looks like when it's being built."

They strolled about. And soon Mr. Van Horn found the superintendent in charge. He explained who he was and then introduced Bobby.

"So you want to see how a big steel bridge is made, eh?" the man said, smiling at Bobby. "Well, if you'd been here eight months ago and made a visit every day or two until now, you would know a good deal about it, no doubt. It takes a long time to build one, son."

"I suppose it does," answered Bobby.

The man, whose name was Mr. MacTavish, glanced at the structure as if seeing it in a new light.

"Well now, Bobby, suppose we sit down on these nail kegs and—build this bridge all over again!"

Bobby looked surprised.

"In the beginning it was decided by the state and the people in this vicinity that a new bridge was necessary," began Mr. MacTavish. "So the money was appropriated and the plans drawn—detailed plans which showed where every piece of steel and rivet was to go."

A Picture Puzzle

"Next, those big pieces of steel were made in Pennsylvania at one of the steel mills. They were shipped here, all ready to put together, like a big picture puzzle. Every piece had a separate number marked on it so the workmen would know where it went."

"The surveyors did their work and then the two huge concrete piers were built on opposite sides of the river."

Mr. MacTavish pointed toward a structure of wooden piles and cross beams.

"Those piles were driven into the river bed to form a temporary bridge. This enables the men to work and engines to be set up."

"Now, the ends of the span, called the shoes, are put in first. And then piece by piece the steel is added—from both ends at the same time. If you had been here two months ago you would have seen them started."

"And they met in the middle!" exclaimed Mr. Van Horn, glancing up at the huge arch, towering above them almost 100 feet.

Mr. MacTavish pointed upward. "Do you see that gap in the center? A big piece will go into that space this afternoon. That will be the last piece. Its mate on the other side went in yesterday—and it fitted just right."

"Think of that," commented Mr. Van Horn to Bobby. "These men started on this 500-foot span, bolting together those small pieces of steel—and the ends meet in midair!"

"Do you see those men working there?" Mr. MacTavish asked.

"Yes, sir," replied Bobby.

"They're getting ready to fit this piece of steel—the one on the temporary bridge by the engine. The big crane will bend down like a huge arm, pick it up and lift it right into place."

"And presto! Your bridge is done!" said Mr. Van Horn.

"Well, there are a few little things after that," drawled Mr. MacTavish. "Sixty thousand rivets for one item."

Mr. Van Horn laughed. "I see we were rather too hasty in finishing our bridge."

Mr. MacTavish went on. "After that, of course, we'll build the floor, so that cars and horses can go over it. It will be of cement and steel. And finally the bridge will be painted."

"It's almost time for the lunch whistle to blow," said Mr. MacTavish. "Then you'll see the workmen slide down those big arches—like Bobby, here, slides down a stair railing."

In a minute or so the whistle did blow. And how Bobby laughed to see these men come down to lunch! Like monkeys they sat down on the steel arch, away up in the air—and slid down!

"I see a restaurant over there, don't I?" observed Mr. Van Horn to their guide, pointing to a building on the river bank.

"Yes, and it's a good one, too. If you want lunch you can get it there and then about 2 o'clock you can see the final piece of steel fitted."

"Excellent," said Mr. Van Horn.

After Bobby and his father finished their luncheon they walked about studying the towering steel structure.

"I see you have your camera with you," said Mr. McTavish to Bobby. I'm sure, Mr. Green, the engineer would be glad to take a picture or two for you, when he's aloft.

Then whistles began to blow! Orders were shouted. Bobby and his father found a good vantage point to watch the big steel section lifted in the air by the crane. Aloft, all around the waiting gap, clung the workmen, looking like pygmies.

They watched, breathlessly. The piece was maneuvered, first by the crane, then by the men, and finally it went into place. A bolt was thrust in. Secured. Then another. The crane was released.

And so the bridge was finally done, as far as the steel was concerned.

Bobby and his father thanked Mr. MacTavish, and for a while stood gazing at this marvel of engineering before they went back to their car.

"I hope you've had an interesting day, Bobby," said his father. "I know I have. Now every time you see a bridge, you'll appreciate it more."

"Yes, I know I shall," said Bobby. "It's funny how you see things all your life and scarcely think about them, and then you see them made and they seem to mean something entirely different."

The pictures taken by Mr. Green came out even better than Bobby had hoped for—close-ups of the men at work and the big sections of steel. He was immensely pleased with them. And he had a duplicate set made to send to the engineer. Back came a letter and some views of the great bridge taken in its earlier stages.

"That gives me quite a collection," said Bobby. "You know, Dad, I think I'll always take the camera along with me on our trips. Then I can have something to remember them by—except just remembering!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above Is the Bridge That Bobby and His Father Visited. The Insert Shows One of the Riveters at Work.

A Veteran Traveler

TOM PRATT, the famous Eskimo dog, born at the South Pole during the Byrd Expedition, is now getting acquainted with thousands of school boys and girls in the United States. He is traveling with his master, Lieut. Charles E. Lofgren, a former member of Admiral Byrd's party, who is showing pictures of the "Human Story of the Byrd Expedition" in schools and colleges.

With the glare of the footlights glued on his well-groomed coat of fur Tom makes a beautiful picture as he stands before his audiences of boys and girls. His bushy fur is a grayish tan with dark brown tinges on his back and head. His grayish ears when erect appear definitely outlined in a fringe of brown, and his tail curves gracefully over his back.

When it comes time during the movies for Tom to appear "in person" he is usually brought to the back of the hall. Then he bounds down the main aisle amid the cheers of the boys and girls who have just seen him as a puppy on the screen. He doesn't stop for stairs or ladders but just makes one big leap to the stage. Sometimes he stands alert, his brown eyes looking straight ahead and his ears pricked as though he might be waiting for the signal to lead his four pairs of dogs over the frozen ice barrier.

Again he will stretch out his front paws on the stage far in front of him, bend down with a deep sway until his nose is nestled on his paws and his tail swings in a lofty curve over all, blinking out at the boys and girls. Sometimes he growls like a wolf or lets out a series of deep barks and again he may just curl up on the floor and pretend to be sound asleep while his master is telling about his puppy days at the pole.

Tom does not even offer an apology when Lieutenant Lofgren tells how he awoke one morning and found one of his shoes chewed up, and half of it missing. Tom takes it for granted that everyone knows that Labrador dogs are very fond of all kinds of leather.

Whenever he has a chance he darts out into the schoolyard with the boys, for he is an expert at playing tag. But they can never catch him, for he weaves his way in and out among them like a zig-zag streak of lightning and in a few long strides he is far out of their reach.

If this Labrador "Husky" could only speak he might tell of his former master, Paul Siple, the Boy Scout in the Byrd expedition, who chose Tom because of his great strength and intelligence to be the leader of his team of nine dogs. He might also mention his progenitors who were in that band of 75 dogs taken from Labrador to the South Pole to help draw the sleds over the frozen snow.

He was almost two months' old before the rays of the sun peeped into "Little America" after the prolonged polar night. "Too young yet," his mother seemed to say when the men jokingly took him and the other tiny puppies and arranged them in front of a little hand sled as though to make a dog team of them, and she would carry them one by one in her mouth back to the snow tunnel. Later, when Tom had grown big and strong and was chosen as Paul Siple's team leader, he proved to be a good one, for he would intelligently swing his head to left and right, watching for Paul to wave his hand giving his commands.

Tom has traveled more than 50,000 miles in the United States in his own special box attached to the back of his master's automobile. This is large enough for him to stand up full length and put his head out of a little door at one end of the top where he can watch the passing vehicles and bark to his heart's content as the car speeds along the highways. Up in Minnesota, out in Iowa, back to New Hampshire and all through the states between he has made his bow to some 750,000 boys and girls.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Four-Year-Old Tom Pratt, a Native of "Little America."

A Fable of the Beech Leaves

IT WAS early spring, and the fresh green leaves hung limply from farmer Brent's beech tree.

Standing alone in the near pasture, the tree was a beautiful sight—the family's special joy and pride.

"Have you heard the news?" It was an agitated leaflet that had but yesterday dropped his long silky bud scales speaking.

"What news?" A gentle murmur spread through the tree. Many of the leaflets were still dreaming happily of the great world in which they were now to play so important a part, but some were already eager for action. And in any case news was news.

"Why, Mr. Raven has just flown over us, and you should have heard how he croaked!"

"Well, what of it? Don't ravens always croak?" demanded Elder Brother with some heat.

"Yes, I know—but he said that we might as well go back where we came from, because we're certainly not wanted here. There's something on—beginning with a 'D'—I didn't quite catch it—but it's something disagreeable, and it means that somehow there's no work for us to do."

* * *

An astonished silence fell on the unfolding tree.

At last Elder Brother recovered sufficiently to find tongue.

"What a perfectly ridiculous idea!" he exploded, his companions chiming in with the most expressive adjectives they knew.

"But my mother said," burst out a dainty little sister, "that we leaves would make food for the whole tree. She explained it all to me. We are to take what the soil and the atmosphere give and prepare it for food. We are tremendously important!"

"No use, no use!" croaked five ravens, sailing by in the pale blue rain-swept sky.

The little leaves heard and bent their heads still further. Discouragement entered their hearts. "The ravens know," they whispered sadly to each other.

* * *

A storm came up that night, but day dawned clear—as beautiful a day as springtime knows. But though the sun shone brightly, the beech leaves still hung limp.

"What can be the matter with the beech tree?" muttered Farmer Brent as he passed on his rounds with Towser. "She is behind the season surely."

The farmer passed on, but Towser stayed behind. "Those little leaves want rousing," he decided, and he skirmished around the tree barking louder.

"What do you want?" demanded Elder Brother, with a surly glance.

"Why don't you wake up?" barked Towser. "You're late. It's time you were at work."

"Work!" cried a chorus of voices. "What's the good of talking to us about work. You know there isn't any for us to do."

"No work," growled Towser, "What nonsense!"

"I know it does sound strange," admitted Elder Brother. "We'd been told we had wonderful work to do—that we were to run a kind of factory and make the new food that the tree needs so badly. But the ravens say that we're not wanted."

* * *

"Yes," broke in another—"a food factory—and my mother told me that the sun was the power that would work our factory—" She broke off, and there was a pause. Everybody was thinking.

"So it is the sun who really does the work," said Towser slowly. "Well, he's shining now. I should ask him what he thinks about it, if I were you." And he trotted off.

The little leaves hung abashed. "Why, we had forgotten all about the sun," they said. Now they turned toward him, and he was beautiful and so strong that soon they were outspread in loveliness in the spring air.

"Something is happening to me," cried one little leaf, and another and another. "I am at work, at work. There is something for me to do after all!"

Towser trotted home. "The beech leaves had forgotten the most important thing of all," he confided to his master, but the farmer only patted his rough head. He stood at the window and called to his wife, "Why, see, Betsy, the beech tree has waked up at last." A. B. D.

Lightning Addition

HERE is a most mystifying mathematical trick that is easy to perform—if you know the secret. Distribute slips of paper and pencils to your guests. Tell them to write down columns of figures, starting with the figure 1 and doubling the amount each time, thus:

1
2
4
8
16
32

and so on. Tell them you are a lightning calculator, and that no matter how long the column of figures, if they have not made any mistakes in doubling, you will add it up correctly in a second or two.

When the slips are handed you, simply multiply by two the bottom row of figures in the column and subtract one from your result, and you have the total of the entire column. In the column above, for example, 32 multiplied by two equals 64. Subtract one and you have 63, which is the total of the column. It works just as accurately if the column of figures are the length of the page, providing the doubling has been done correctly. The total is always twice the last number, less one. It is well to subtract the one mentally so as not to give away the secret.

The Cowboy

IF WE care truly to see the cowboy as he was . . . we should study him in connection with his surroundings and in relation to his work. Then we shall see him not as a curiosity but as a product—not as an eccentric driver of horned cattle but as a man suited to his times. . . .

In what we say as to his trade, therefore, or his fashion in the practice of it, we speak in the terms of 30 or 40 years ago, when the round-up still was necessary, and the cowboy's life was indeed that of the open.

By the costume we may often know the man. The cowboy's costume was harmonious with his surroundings. It was planned on lines of such stern utility as to leave no possible thing which we may call dispensable. . . .

The cowboy's boots were of fine leather and fitted tightly, with light narrow soles, extremely small and high heels. Surely a more irrational foot covering never was invented; yet these tight, peaked cowboy boots had a great significance and may indeed be called the insignia of a calling. . . . If we rode beside him and watched his seat in the big cow saddle, we found that his high narrow heels prevented the slipping forward of the foot in the stirrup, into which he jammed his feet nearly full length. . . .

The cowboy's hat was one of the typical and striking features of his costume. It was a heavy, wide, white felt hat with a heavy leather band buckled about it. . . . He could depend upon his hat in all weathers. In the rain it was an umbrella, in the sun a shield; in the winter he could tie it down about his ears with his handkerchief.

A peculiar and distinctive feature of the cowboy's costume was his "chaps" (chaparéjos). The chaps were two very wide and full-length trouser legs made of heavy calfskin and connected by a narrow belt or strap. They were intended solely as a protection against branches, thorns, briers, and the like, but they were prized in cold or wet weather. Sometimes there were seen, more often on the southern range, a cowboy wearing chaps made of the skins tanned with the hair on; for the cowboy of the Southwest early learned that goatskin left with the hair on would turn the cactus thorns better than any other material. Lately the chaps became a sort of an affectation on the part of new men on the range; but the old-time cowboy wore them for use, not as a uniform. . . .

The West has changed. The curtain has dropped between us and its wild and stirring scenes. The old days are gone.—From "The Passing of the Frontier," by Emerson Hough. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

The Mail Bag

How many of our Mail Baggers go to camp in the summer? We should like to have letters from you—boys and girls alike—telling what activities you find most interesting, what you would consider the ideal camp, and suggestions for improvement in camp life. Clear-cut snapshots will be welcome, especially those showing camp activities. Please send in your letters by April 13.

Ithaca, New York

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed reading the Monitor and especially the Mail Bag every Thursday. I have also written to some of the girls whose letters have been in the Mail Bag, therefore I should also like to contribute.

Ithaca has a population of about 20,000 and is the home of Cornell University. The town is situated in the valley below the university, which is high on the hill. We live in Cayuga Heights, about two miles above Cayuga Lake, and we have an excellent view of the lake from our house. Every summer we go to Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where we have a cottage at Cotuit. I enjoy it there very much.

My chief interest is in the Girl Scouts. I belong to the Cayuga Heights troop, and I am the troop's bugler although I am only a tenderfoot. I hope soon to become a second class Scout.

I should like to receive letters from girls of my age (12) all over the world. —— Helen C.

Winters, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much, and every day when we receive the paper I wish that there was a Mail Bag in it.

We live on a ranch in sunny California. Our ranch is very small, but what a variety of oranges, grapes, figs, peaches, watermelons, blackberries, and olives we have!

I am thirteen years old, and can't seem to get enough letters from people. I would enjoy receiving letters from girls of any age. I am in the first year of high school, and am very fond of it. Virginia C.

Kenley, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

My Mail Bag friends number so many (many of them I have had since I was 12 years old—six years ago) that we are going to form a club called "The League Universal" to help establish peace and love among all the nations and peoples.

I can never say how much I appreciate the Mail Bag. It brings home to one so clearly that space is but an illusion, and awakens anew the greatest ideal of many—world of peace and love.

From an ardent Mail Bagger.

—— Doris R. J.

Saloniki, Greece

Dear Editor:

I am living in the second largest city of Greece and have been attending the American College of our city for one year. I am 19 years old—the oldest girl in our family.

The city in which I live is not so large. It has about 400,000 people. I should be glad to tell those who are interested in Greece about its ancient temples, buildings, sights, etc.

Hoping to hear from those who are interested in my country and promising to answer them at once.

Eleni O.

Manchester, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

Recently I have been trying to find some foreign friends, as I am very interested in foreign correspondence and I should like to try to find some through your Mail Bag column. I am 16 years old, and have many hobbies. Photography and boat modeling are now my main interests.

At present I am making a model of an American Coast Guard patrol boat and I find it very interesting work. I make my models as real boats are made; that is, I have the keel, frames, and the major details as they are in the big boats.

I am hoping I may hear from boys in other parts of the world.

—— Walter A.

Joinville, Brazil

Dear Editor:

My teacher mentioned The Christian Science Monitor in Sunday School and told us so many good things about it that I am going to write to the Mail Bag.

I am a boy of 14 years of age and go to high school in Joinville. I also attend the Christian Science Sunday School regularly and enjoy it very much. I am interested in stamps and should be pleased to exchange with Mail Baggers. I shall be pleased to receive letters from boys anywhere in the world.

—— Hans B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Rosalie Jane H. (12), Gary, Ind.—Interested in sewing and swimming.
Flora W. (13), Rombauer, Mo.—Interested in reading, painting, sewing and swimming.
Claire G. (14), South Haven, Mich.
Helen W. (15), Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Neva S. (15), Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Interested in sports and collecting postcards.
Jean M. (17), Kensington, Sydney, Australia.
Helen B. H. (18), Richmond, Calif.
Mollie E. H., London, England.—Interested in music, literature and sports.
Marcella M., Denver, Colo.
Rosalind S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Interested in dramatics, art and sports.

From Boys

Maxwell M. (14), Edgewood, R. I.—Especially from Paris, Vienna and Naples.
Alfred H. (17), Essen, Germany.
Rodney D. (18).—Interested in music, literature, films and sports.

Over 20

Elsie H., Wellington, New Zealand.—Interested in books and sports.
Harriet E., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Isabella C., Rockford, Ill.
Evelyn M., North Platte, Neb.
(Mr.) J. P. deV., The Hague, Holland.—Would like to exchange holiday visits with boy in England.
Keith L., Elsternwick, Victoria, Australia.—Interested in music, art, literature and outdoor life.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

HOW THE SEARCH ENDED

1 I think we could save some money by buying these shoes advertised in the Monitor.
2 Marge, I want to find the local dealer who sells the shoes I saw advertised last week in the Monitor. Do you know how I can locate the store?
3 You can often get such information in the local advertisements in the Monitor. Let's look in this issue I have with me.
4 Isn't this wonderful! Here's the advertisement of a local store featuring just the shoes you want to buy.

You can often save time and bother by consulting the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor before shopping for Monitor-advertised products.

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TEELA-WOOKET

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Camp Idlewild for Boys, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

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Peterboro, N. H. RECREATIONAL CAMP FOR GIRLS

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Phone New Rochelle 4484.

The Home Forum

The Enchanted Valley

AMONG the many scenes which are etched indelibly in my memory, vignettes of many lands—of Hawaiian surf riders, of the black volcanic roads of Hilo, shadowed by gigantic tree ferns, of smooth-skinned brown women beating their linen in the clear water which flowed about the roots of an unbelievable banyan tree in Jamaica—one stands out above all others, an intaglio of strange and haunting loveliness.

* * *

The incident occurred while motoring from Chamonix to Mentor—through the Basses Alpes—the month being October, the time late afternoon.

After a careful scrutiny of the road map, I suggested that we leave the main route and follow a secondary route—marked *"Très Pittoresque—Bon état"*—which rejoined the main route some seventy kilometers further on, and which showed a clear saving of twenty kilometers. To be sure, the map indicated a ten per cent grade for some distance; but for our car, purring like a smug pale gray cat, that meant less than nothing at all.

"I'm not too keen about your short cuts," remarked the man at the wheel. "Do you remember where you led me in Provence last June?"

"But," I replied hastily, "this isn't my short cut. It's the map's." And, as the car drew abreast of a small guidepost, I added: "Here it is. Can you resist it?"

The road in question branched off abruptly to the left, following a deep gorge riven in the heart of the mountain wall; and just at the first curve in the gorge, a slender waterfall swayed in the light wind like a white hand beckoning us on. The rocks near the waterfall were covered with maidenhair ferns, and the air was filled with the scent of wild lavender.

With a reckless turn of the wheel, we were off the highroad and entering the gorge.

* * *

For some distance the road followed a chuckling, crystal-clear stream, pouring over masses of tumbled rocks, while on each side rose the groined and towering walls of the gorge. Then the stream left us, and we found ourselves entering a region wilder and more somber than any we had passed through since early morning.

We were surrounded on all sides by a welter of gray pinnacles, cloud topped, with deep drifts of snow in their unsunned crevasses.

The gradient became steeper as we swept around shoulder after shoulder of the mountain, drinking in glorious though hasty glimpses of the magnificent vista which unfolded at each turn of the road, only to close behind us, as the pattern of a kaleidoscope melts into other and more intricate designs.

The surface of the road was perfect and, for some time, we climbed swiftly and steadily, until a fork in the road brought us to an abrupt halt. There was nothing to indicate which route to choose, nor did the map show any branch road leading away from our route at this point.

"Well," said the man at the wheel, taking the road map from my hand, and frowning at it, "the only logical thing to do is to take the right-hand fork, as the main route certainly lies to the west of us." So, slipping into gear, he turned to the right.

It was impossible to see more than fifty feet ahead, as the road soon began to climb in earnest, the lacets being so sharp that several times we had to back and fill before making the turn.

The surface remained excellent. But, after twenty tense moments of exciting driving, the road suddenly narrowed to a mere shelf cut into the side of the mountain, wide enough for the car, but with nothing to spare. The mountains seemed to press in upon us on every side. We slid along the edge of abysses the depths of which were mercifully veiled in purple haze, but we were no longer concerned principally with scenery.

It was now impossible to turn, nor could we back the car around those perilous shoulders just passed.

"If this road shrinks two inches more, I foresee that the rest of our lives will be spent yodeling and making Swiss cheese," remarked the driver, gloomily.

We crept slowly along for almost a kilometer, scraping the fender against the rocky wall at our right, avoiding even a glance toward the bottom of the world spread out at the left; and then the curving rock shelf straightened out, rose sharply at an astounding angle, and ended.

* * *

We found ourselves on a small circular plateau, with a thousand-foot drop directly in front of us—looking down upon a scene which still makes my heart burn when I think of it.

The mountain walls descended abruptly on all sides, inclosing a valley covered with a grassy carpet of pure emerald, through which wandered a tumbling, foaming brown stream.

The walls of the mountain were hung with scarlet and purple, every bush was a banner of flame, and on the floor of the valley stood tall straight torches of molten gold—burning and gleaming in the setting sun—Lombardy poplars in their coronation robes of autumn.

Back of the tapestry-hung mountains, others, snow shrouded, flushed with the alpen-glow, raised their heads as though to look over the shoulders of their lesser neighbors into that enchanted valley—fixed and silent in a kind of crystalline trance. Was that Monte Rosa in the east, wraithlike and shimmering, her head crowned with a diadem of frozen jewels, her shoulders swathed in veils of drifting amethyst? Were those the Dents du Midi, away to the south, lifting their pure and dazzling spires into the paling sky? We could not tell. All was strange and new and piercingly lovely.

The mountain stream far below fell noiselessly into little pools and shallows edged with foam; its murmur could only be imagined, as with sounds in a dream. It was like a majestic audience chamber—hung with banners of victory, gold and scarlet, blazing with lit torches, prepared to celebrate with fanfare of rolling drums and silver-throated trumpets the triumphal entrance of some great fire-crested being.

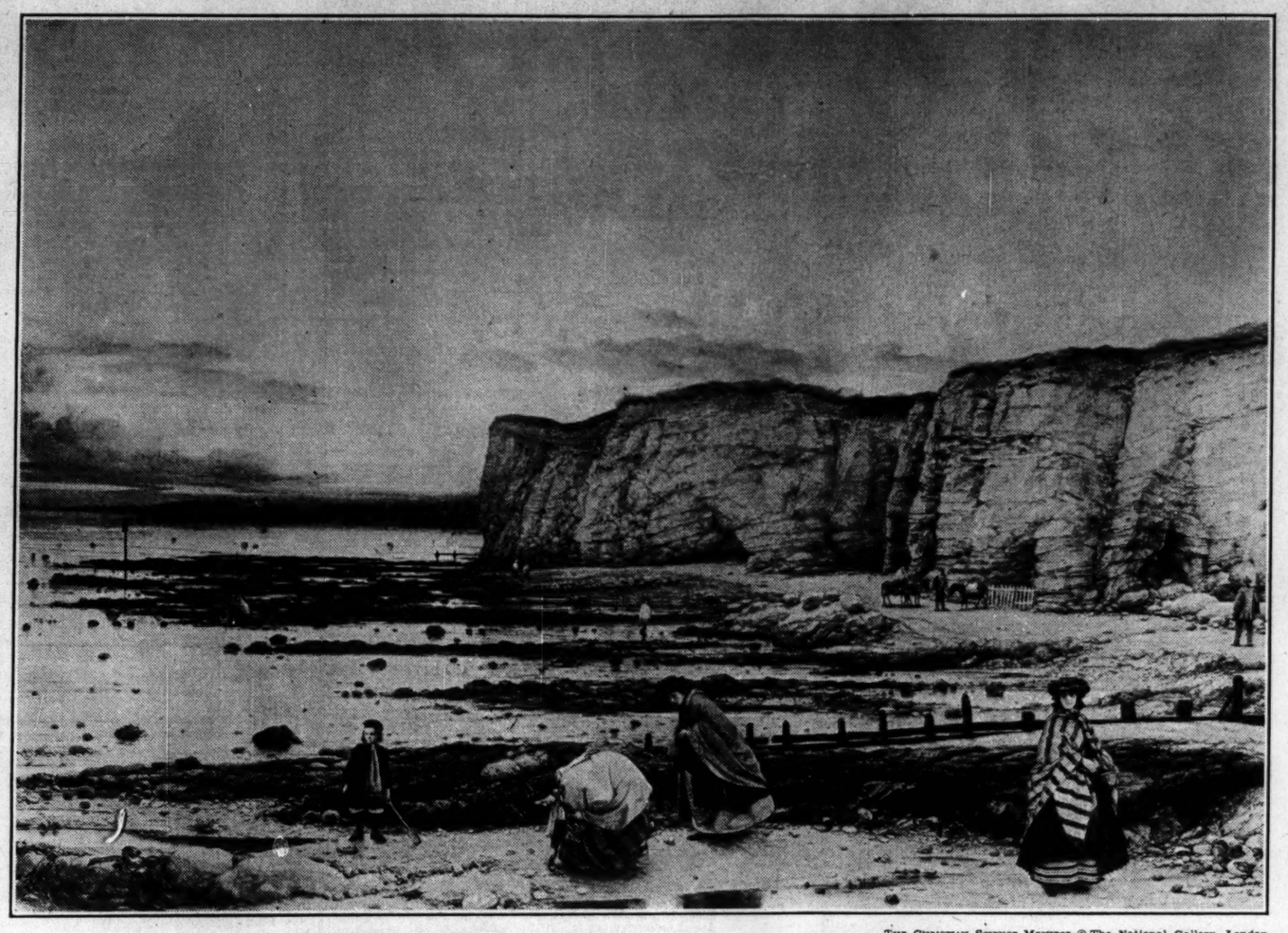
For whom was that valley waiting? In whose honor was that noble pageant planned? Who carved that strange road—a shelf hewn out of the mountain side, with neither hut nor hamlet to be served by it?

Long we gazed in silence. Then very carefully the car was turned, inch by inch, until it was headed down toward the narrow shelf of rock over which we had recently crawled. Slowly we crept around the jutting shoulders of the mountain, down, down to earth again, and never another word was spoken concerning the future avoidance of *Routes Pittoresques* by the man at the wheel.

E. M. H.

Sunset From Waterloo Bridge

I used to see Borrow often at Roehampton, sometimes at Putney, and sometimes, but not often, in London. I could have seen much more of him than I did had not the whirlpool of London, into which I plunged for a time, borne me away from this most original of men. . . . The last time I ever saw him was shortly before he left London to live in the country. It was, I remember well, on Waterloo Bridge, where I had stopped to gaze at a sunset of singular and striking splendour, whose gorgeous clouds and ruddy mists were reeling and boiling over the West-End. Borrow came up and stood leaning over the parapet, entranced by the sight, as well he might be. Like most people born in flat districts, he had a passion for sunsets. Turner could not have painted that one, I think, and certainly my pen could not describe it; for the London smoke was flushed by the sinking sun and had lost its dunness and reddening every moment, as it rose above the roofs, steeples, and towers, it went curling round the sinking sun in a rosy vapour, leaving, however, just a segment of a golden rim, which gleamed as dazzlingly as in the thinnest and clearest air—a peculiar effect which struck Borrow deeply. I never saw such a sunset before or since, not even on Waterloo Bridge.—From "Old Familiar Faces," by THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© The National Gallery, London

Pegwell Bay: From a Painting by William Dyce in the National Gallery, London

ON THE walls of the National Gallery, London, there hangs a painting which arrests by the sheer intensity of its light. So graphically has the artist portrayed the effect of a sunset sky thrown across still water, with every detail emphasized in the clarity of the air, that one watches for the colors to change, for the clouds to gather, and for the shadows of oncoming night gradually to eclipse the scene.

The sky is composed of soft tones, deepening to a warm flush toward the horizon where a rich band of darkened blue binds the sky and sea together.

The brilliance of the water, reflecting the glow of evening light, is heightened by the intersection of low ridges of rock stretching seaward, between which the ripples gleam transparently. The chalk cliffs of the bay are treated with meticulous care, and are photographic in detail. A tiny house stands on the ridge above; at the foot small figures are dotted about here and there, faithfully taking their part in the well-balanced composition.

Painters of the early nineteenth century still believed that a landscape without a story interest failed to attract; and for this reason Dyce has not only introduced figures into his painting, but has chosen members of his own family to act as models. On the left the serious-faced boy with a pink scarf round his neck, holding a spade, is his son; the lady with the little basket, stooping down to gather shells, so noticeable in her stone-gray cape and her warm, brown-striped skirt, is his sister-in-law, Miss Grace Brand. By her side is Miss Isabella Brand, contributing a delightful note of orange and dull gold in her padded cloak, and a suggestion of mauve in her skirt; while the lady on the extreme right, so cleverly posed in the general scheme, her hands calmly folded together beneath the gray shawl with its deeper gray and red stripes, is the artist's wife.

William Dyce was born in Aberdeen in 1806, and became a pupil at the Academy Schools, London. He later went to Rome to study the old Italian masters whose art had a lasting influence upon his style. After returning from abroad, he painted many portraits in Edinburgh; was elected A. R. S. A. in 1835; A. R. A. in 1844, and R. A. in 1848, in which year he was chosen to decorate the Queen's Robing Room in the Houses of Parliament with a large series of frescoes illustrating the legend of King Arthur. Besides the frescoes which, however, were never finished, Dyce produced other historical works, chiefly of Biblical subjects, and all of considerable merit.

Breath of Spring

The moon is high:
The budding branches of a tree
Stand out like ancient filigree
Against the blue and silver of the sky—
The poplars quiver in sad ecstasy
In wonder for the night's blue rhapsody,
And gently sigh.

JEANNETTE EYER.

"How is your thinking?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTALS are accustomed to the oft-repeated inquiry, "How are you?" or "How is your business?" Upon this invitation to talk about one's health, the average tongue is loosed, and the dullest conversationalist may become voluble; and what flood-tides of verbosity are unleashed when one is invited to describe the drab outlook on business! Seldom, however, is heard the far more important query, "How is your thinking?" a question to which an answer is not always given with promptness, for one must needs ponder before replying.

Now, the world says and believes that if ill-health fastens itself upon an individual, and if he is not responding to medical treatment, he cannot help himself; and, possibly, that he cannot stem the tide of business adversity in a time of world-wide depression. But it must be admitted by every reasoning person that all can in large measure determine what is and what is not to be entertained in their mental homes; in other words, what their thinking shall be. Hence the query, "How is your thinking?" is at once the most friendly and the most challenging question which could be put by one person to another—friendly, because if one admits that his thinking is at low ebb another instantly helps with some inspiring or comforting thought; and challenging, because, as the Scripture says of man, "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, after quoting this saying, pertinently adds (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 213), "As a man spiritually *understandeth*, so is he in truth." Suppose one were confronted with the cheery greeting of an interested friend, "How is your thinking today?" and the answer were: "Not very happy, thank you! How can I be when I am in such pain, and faced with such serious problems?" Here would be an opportunity for the friend to turn the thought of the sufferer to the important truth, taught by Christian Science, that pain and disease are pictures of the carnal mind externalized, and to show that if these are steadfastly repudiated through an understanding of the all-power of good and the impotence of evil, they will be erased from experience as surely as a moving picture vanishes from a screen when the film producing it is removed.

In "Unity of Good" (p. 8) Mrs. Eddy has written: "Everything is as real as you make it, and no more so. What you see, hear, feel, is a mode of consciousness, and can have no other reality than the sense you entertain of it." A sufficient understanding of this great truth could solve for humanity every problem with which it is confronted. The carnal mind, dwelling only in material sense testimony, says: "I am afraid. I lack. I am diseased. I am overwhelmed. I do not know what to do!" In other words, it is according reality and power to its own false concept; it is first erecting a mental scarecrow and then fleeing before it. That which it fears is mortal thought externalized.

Now since, according to the Scriptures, man has dominion over all things, certainly this dominion, as one understands and demonstrates it, must first of all embrace one's thinking. It is the God-given right of every individual to stand at the door of his own consciousness and challenge every concept which would pass his mental threshold. If the mental argument, the thought, the picture, is discordant, diseased, unhappy, partaking of limitation and fear, it can be refused admission on the ground that it is unreal, powerless, untrue, because it has not the hall mark of divine Principle, infinite good. That which does not proceed from the "great First Cause," divine Love, need not and should not be feared. It can have only the power which mistaken belief bestows upon it.

When one can reply to his own questioning, "How is my thinking?" with a confident, "Quite harmonious!" one may know that things will be well with his body and his business that day. The right thinker, anchoring his trust in the heavenly Father, who is changeless good, is conquering thoughts of fear, hate, and limitation; hence it will be found that he has few attacks of illness and is able to overcome them speedily. He can solve perplexing business problems with more assurance and less confusion and anxiety. He is experiencing more peace of mind, more brotherly love, more genuine satisfaction. Is it to be wondered at that such a one will be found "doing business" when all around may be crying out that there is no business?

So each one's primal need is not to inquire what is the state of his material resources or what is the condition of this or that bodily function, but to ask: How is my thinking? Am I reflecting the Mind which is good, Principle, Love, and acknowledging no other law but His? If the answer is in the affirmative, it will be well with one's health and one's business. That one can have dominion over his thinking, and thus over the untoward circumstances and conditions of human experience, is evidenced in the ringing words of Mrs. Eddy, the Leader of the Christian Science movement (Pulpit and Press, p. 3): "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love. If you maintain this position, who or what can cause you to sin or suffer?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

"Come va il vostro pensamento?"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IMORTALI sono abituati alla spesso ripetuta domanda: "Come state?" o "Come vanno i vostri affari?" Dopo questo invito a parlare della propria salute la lingua dell'uomo ordinario viene sciolta ed il più ottuso discorritore può divenire loquace; e che diluvi di verbosità non vengono scatenati qualora si sia invitati a descrivere la grigia prospettiva degli affari! Di rado, peraltro, si ode la domanda assai più importante: "Come va il vostro pensamento?" una questione alla quale una risposta non è sempre data con prontezza, poichè bisogna di necessità ponderare prima di rispondere.

Ora il mondo dice e crede che se cattiva salute prende possesso di un individuo, e se non reagisce a cure mediche, egli non può soccorrersi da sè stesso; e possibilmente che egli non può arginare la marea dell'avversità commerciale in un tempo di depressione mondiale. Ma deve essere ammesso da ogni persona ragionevole che tutti possono in una larga misura determinare ciò che si deve o non si deve ospitare nelle loro case mentali; in altre parole ciò che sarà il loro pensamento. Onde la domanda: "Come va il vostro pensamento?" è allo stesso tempo la più amichevole e la più eccitante questione che può essere fatta da una persona ad un altra—amichevole, poichè se si ammette che il proprio pensamento è ad un livello basso un'altra persona immediatamente soccorre con un pensiero ispirante o confortante; ed eccitante, perchè come la Scrittura dice dell'uomo, "come egli pensa nel suo cuore, così egli è" (traduzione inglese).

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, dopo aver citato questo detto, aggiunge ben a proposito (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pag. 213): "Come un uomo *comprende* spiritualmente, così egli è in verità". Supponiamo che ci venga rivolto l'allegro saluto di un amico che s'interessa di noi: "Come va oggi il vostro pensamento?" e che la risposta fosse: "Non troppo felice, grazie! Come lo potrei essere quando soffro tali pene e mi trovo di fronte a problemi tanto seri?" Qui vi sarebbe un'opportunità per l'amico di dirigere il pensiero del sofferente verso l'importante verità, insegnata dalla Scienza Cristiana, che sofferenza ed infermità sono rappresentazioni della mente carnale esteriorizzata, e di mostrare che se queste sono fermamente ripudiate per mezzo di una comprensione dell'onnipotenza del bene e dell'impotenza del male, saranno cancellate dall'esperienza colla stessa certezza di una cinematografia che sparisce dallo schermo quando la pellicola che la produce viene allontanata.

In "Unity of Good" (pag. 8) Mrs. Eddy ha scritto: "Tutto è tanto reale quanto lo fate, e non di più. Quello che vedete, udite, sentite, è un modo di coscienza, e non può avere altra realtà che il senso nel quale lo comprendete". Una comprensione sufficiente di questa grande verità potrebbe risolvere per l'umanità ogni problema che le sta dinanzi. La mente carnale, limitandosi soltanto alla testimonianza del senso materiale, dice: "Ho paura. Sono privo. Sono infermo. Sono sopraffatto. Non so che fare!" In altre parole, essa accorda realtà e potenza al proprio falso concetto; erige dapprima uno spauracchio mentale e dopo fugge via da esso. Ciò che teme è pensiero mortale esteriorizzato.

Ora, poichè secondo le Scritture l'uomo ha dominio sopra tutte le cose, per certo questo dominio, in quanto lo si comprende e lo si dimostra, deve prima di tutto includere il proprio pensamento. È il diritto, dato da Dio, di ogni individuo di stare alla porta della propria consapevolezza intimando l'alto là! ad ogni concetto che cerca di passare attraverso la sua soglia mentale. Se l'argomento mentale, il pensiero, la figura, è discordante, malato, infelice, partecipe di limitazione e timore, gli si può rifiutare l'ammissione per la ragione che è irreale, impotente, falso, poichè non possiede il contrassegno del divino Principio, bene infinito. Ciò che non procede dalla "grande Causa Prima", Amore divino, non occorre sia temuto nè lo dovrebbe essere. Può avere soltanto il potere che credenza errata gli attribuisce.

Quando si può rispondere alla propria domanda: "Come va il mio pensamento?" con un fiducioso: "Molto armonioso!" si può sapere che le cose andranno bene col proprio corpo e coi propri affari durante quel giorno. Il pensatore corretto, coll'ancorare la sua fiducia nel Padre celeste, che è bene immutabile, sta conquistando pensieri di timore, di odio e di limitazione; onde si troverà che ha pochi attacchi di infermità ed è capace di superarli presto. Egli può risolvere problemi commerciali complessi con maggiore sicurezza e minore confusione ed ansietà. Egli fa l'esperienza di maggiore pace mentale, maggiore amore fraterno, maggiore soddisfazione genuina. È forse sorprendente che quel tale si troverà a "fare affari" mentre tutt'intorno si sta forse gridando che non si fanno affari?

Così il bisogno primario di ognuno non è di chiedere quale sia lo stato delle sue risorse materiali o quale sia la condizione di questa o quella funzione corporale, ma di chiedere: Come va il mio pensamento? Sto io riflettendo la Mente che è bene, Principio, Amore, e riconoscendo nessun'altra legge che la Sua? Se la risposta è affermativa, tutto andrà bene colla propria salute e coi propri affari. Che si può avere dominio sul proprio pensamento, ed in tal modo sulle circostanze e condizioni perverse dell'umana esperienza, è reso evidente nelle suonanti parole di Mrs. Eddy, la Direttrice del movimento della Scienza Cristiana (Pulpit and Press, pag. 3): "Sappiate dunque che voi possedete potere sovrano di pensare ed agire rettamente, e che nulla vi può levare il possesso di questa eredità e violare l'Amore. Se voi mantenete questa posizione, chi o che cosa vi può far peccare o soffrire?"

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Winter in Maine

What is there about this land in Winter
That plucks at the heart strings with poignant fingers,
This sweetness of beauty
That swells in the throat?

Is it the shadows—
Swift wings of violet, edged with the flame's tongue,
Which sweeps from the hollows of wind-rippled snow,
Bursting in jewel glints, exploding in splendor,
Darting like firebirds, swift and low-flying,
Over the snowfields to home with the sun?

Or is it the forest
Dark and mysterious,
Surrounding, protecting
The frail-looking villages?
Is it the pine tree plumed like a soldier,
Is it the spruce tented with snow,
Or is it the maple that stands on the hill top
Austere and lonely, keeping its vigil,
Its branches spread upward in effort unending,
Like ancient Yggdrasil
Upholding the sky?

Is it the oxen
Wide-horned and contemplative,
Heads nodding so sagely, muzzles frost plumed,
Wearing the yoke as a badge of their prowess
Marching in rhythm, slow and majestic,
Moving like glaciers on march through the ages,
Marching from mountains to mate with the sea?

Is it the horses
Shag-coated and virile,
Brave in their tassels of scarlet and orange,
Harnesses studded with fire-flashing brass,
The grays and the sorrels, the bays and the chestnuts,
Vital as heart beats?

Or is it the lumbermen
Lean, bearded faces carved by the north wind,
Taciturn, patient, watchful as Indians,
Stolidly stalking in frost-stiffened moccasins
Guiding the sleds with their cargoes of logs,
Cargoes of centuries of slow silent growth?

What is the beauty
That comes in the Winter,
Comes in the grimness
Of blizzard and hailstorm
And warms up the heart?

CHARLES G. WILSON.

Homeward Bound

There's a pine-built lodge in a rolling mountain glen
In the shag-breadth motherland that bore me;
And the West Wind calls, and I'm turning home again
To the hills where my heart has gone before me,—

Where a lake laughs blue while the dipping paddles gleam,
Where the wild geese are following their leader,
Where the trout leaps up from the silver of the stream
And the buck strikes his horns against the cedar.

—From "The Laughing Muse," by ARTHUR GUITERMAN. (New York: Harpers.)

The Essential Gladstone

What manner of man was Gladstone? In appearance he was unusually handsome, in a rather un-English way. Although tall and impressive in build, with a superb leonine head, there was ever something of the Italian about him. His black eyes, his dark lifeless hair, his thin, transparent, olive skin, at times devoid of color, heightened this impression. Thus far his contemporaries agree; and they would unite also in describing his voice, with the possible exception of John Bright's, as the most musical, the most flexible, the most persuasive which the House of Commons listened to during the last century. . . .

Horace and Vergil meant more to him than the fluctuations of the stock market. Of Dante he was particularly fond and with French and German literature he was well acquainted. The writers of his own day did not escape his attention, and philosophy and science as well as religion came within the range of his interests. He was profoundly stirred by good music, and his own singing voice was excellent. He was an omnivorous reader and writer on all sorts of intellectual subjects. He was never, it is true, a scholar of the first magnitude. The activities of his life were too numerous and too pressing to permit him to become one, and the slant of his mind veered toward the practical. . . . Aside, however, from this limitation, Gladstone's life was in no small measure given over to scholarship, and history acclaims him, with the possible exception of Arthur James Balfour, the most cultured Prime Minister who has ever headed a British government.—From "Mr. Gladstone," by WALTER PHELPS HALL. (New York: Norton.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Sharp Upswing In Market Followed By Easier Trend

Price Gains Diminished in Late Trading—Some Net Advances

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The stock market threw off its reactionary mood of the last five sessions and recovered vigorously for a time today. The volume of trading was moderate.

After rallying sharply in the first hour, the market slowly drifted downward today, retaining less than a half of 1 to 4 point advance.

In the late trading gains of 1 to around 2 points or so were maintained in United Aircraft, American Sugar Refining, Case, Allied Chemical, New York Central, Union Pacific and Louisville & Nashville.

Turnover approximated 950,000 shares.

Short Interest

The brisk advance in the early trading was attributed in brokerage circles largely to improvement in the market's technical position, as a result of its recent shakeout, and the increase in the short position. However, the Dun & Bradstreet report showing that bank clearings in leading centers were about back to normal gave the business outlook a somewhat more hopeful aspect.

Rails were influenced by expectations of an early announcement of the Administration's program of dealing with their situation. Railroad quarters here anticipate drastic steps to coördinate railroad operations and eliminate wasteful duplication. The farm implements and the mail order issues appeared to respond bullishly to the House's approval of the farm relief measure, although it has been strongly opposed in some quarters in Wall Street.

The low volume of steel business prompted the U. S. Steel Corp. further to reduce the income of salaried employees to the extent of about 10 per cent by starting a new system of time off without pay. Professional traders in Wall Street who were inclined to remain bearish on the market outlook stressed the low volume of industrial activity, and the prospect of extremely low corporate earnings for the first half of this year, although some acknowledged that the efforts to lift commodity prices, might speed business recovery.

Bonds Are Firmer

A rebound in rail loans, especially those of the semi-speculative classes, gave the bond market a more cheerful appearance today.

The carriers' rally was attributed partly to reports that the Washington administration was preparing to launch legislation which would tend to put the crippled transportation department back on its feet. In addition, estimates of freight car loadings for the last week indicated an increase of between 10,000 and 15,000.

Rail liens recording recoveries of 1 to around 3 points included some of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Southern. Notwithstanding the reversal in trend, trading volume was not exceptional.

The utilities were fairly steady, although they were still apparently under the influence of threatened rate adjustments and higher taxes. American & Foreign Power 5s came back a point or more, as did International Telephone and Postal Telegraph issues. Loans of Consolidated Gas, Columbia Gas and Duquesne Light were barely steady.

While some industrial specialties turned about rather sharply, many others were either unchanged or only slightly higher. Dodge Bros. 6s were up more than a point, as were Texas Corp. 5s. Bonds of Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Goodrich, Chile Copper and U. S. Rubber improved moderately.

United States Government securities were steady to firm, but the demand in this section was somewhat restricted. Small fractional gains were the rule in most of the Libertys and Treasurys.

Foreign obligations were mixed. French 7s rallied a trifle, but the 7½s eased. The Germans were irregular, and British, Belgian and Italian bonds were slightly lower. Argentine loans moved up a point or more.

Railway Earnings

Lehigh Valley

	1933	1932
Feb. gross	$2,881,138	$3,309,521
Net op inc	239,947	295,591
Def af chgs	390,489	319,782
2 mos gross	5,672,087	6,586,993
Net op inc	161,391	240,479
Def af chgs	1,069,182	911,521

Pere Marquette

	1933	1932
Feb. gross	$1,645,101	$1,855,593
Net op inc	76,497	164,524
Def aft chgs	229,906	124,809
2 mos gross	3,411,948	3,754,712
Net op inc	38,982	133,658
Def aft chgs	449,909	351,077

Bank of England

LONDON, March 23—The weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Mar. 23	Mar. 16
Circulation	£364,330	£363,816
Public deposits	29,026	21,267
Private deposits	119,161	140,030
Bankers' accounts	84,944	106,145
Other accounts	34,217	33,885
Government securities	55,717	71,910
Other securities	29,665	29,310
Disc and advances	11,786	11,778
Securities	17,879	17,532
Reserves	81,044	78,318
Prop res to liab	54.6%	48.5%
Bullion	170,374	167,134
Bank rate	2%	2%

Banque de France

PARIS, March 23—Principal items in this week's statement of the Banque de France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	March 17	March 10
Gold	80,787,000	80,823,000
Sight balances abroad	2,451,000	2,568,000
Neg bills bgt abroad	1,661,000	1,607,000
Com bills, France	3,358,000	3,386,000
Adv agst securities	2,717,000	2,768,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,629,000	6,624,000
Circulation	84,816,000	85,497,000
Tot cred eur accts	20,307,000	19,771,000
Treasury	94,000	50,000
Sinking fund	2,029,000	2,029,000
Private	17,985,000	17,481,000
Total sight liabilities	105,124,000	105,269,000
Ratio	76.85%	76.78%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 23	Last Mar. 22
5¾	3		Adams Express	1400	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝
15¾	10	.2	Adams Millis	500	14	13½	14	13¾
10⅛	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	300	9⅛	9	9⅛	
64⅛	47⅛	3	Air Reduction	400	60	57¾	58	58⅛
14⅜	11⅛	.80	Alaska-Juneau	4100	14⅛	13⅜	13¾	14⅛
1⅝	1		Alleghany Corp	200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
3⅛	1⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2	2	2	2
89⅞	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	8900	82½	79¾	79¾	78⅝
121⅛	118⅝	7	Allied Chem pf	100	118¼	116¾	118¼	119⅛
9½	8		Allis Chalmers	400	8½	8	8	7⅞
10⅞	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	900	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	9¼
13⅞	8		Am Bank Note	700	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
75	63¼	7	Am Brake &F pf	30	65⅞	63½	63½	65⅝
62¾	42⅛	4	Am Can	4000	58⅛	57¼	57¼	58⅛
8½	6⅝		Am Car & Fdry	400	9	8½	8¾	
22⅜	18		Am Com Alcohol	400	15¼	15	15	14½
8½	3½		Am & For Pow	1200	6	5	5⅜	5
14⅝	8		Am & For Pow pf	400	11	10¼	10¼	10½
12	6½		Am & For Pow 6	500	8	8	8	7½
9¾	5¼		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	6	6	6	5⅝
5	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5½	5½	5½	
6½	3¾		Am Ice	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	4⅞
8⅜	4¼		Am International	200	6¾	5¾	5⅝	6¼
9⅜	5½		Am Locomotive	400	7⅝	7	7⅛	
9¼	4		Am Power & Lt	800	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞
24½	12½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	13	13	13	13⅜
21½	13½	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	400	11½	11¼	11½	10⅞
7⅝	4⅝		Am Radiator	4500	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6
10⅜	8¾		Am Rolling Mill	500	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8
18	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	1800	15⅞	15	15	14⅜
42	31		Am Smelt & R pf	100	39	39	39	38
30¾	20½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	29	29	29	
8	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	200	6	6	6	6
35¼	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	34	34	34	33¼
36⅜	21½	2	Ab Sugar Ref	1500	35⅛	34	34	32½
91⅛	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	90⅛	90	90	90
109⅜	94	9	Am Tel & Tel	16000	99	94½	94½	95½
9	5		Am Type Fndrs	100	6	6	6	6
19⅛	11½	1	Am Wat W & E	2400	12⅜	11½	12	11⅛
15⅜	10½	1	Am WW&E ct	100	11	11	11	10½
8½	3½		Am Woolen	100	5	5	5	4⅝
29¾	23⅜		Am Woolen pf	500	27	25⅝	26	24⅝
9⅜	5		Anaconda Cop	3800	7½	6¾	7	6⅝
15½	8½	.80	Anchor Cap	400	13⅛	13	13	12½
2⅝	1¼		Armour Ill A	1200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1½	¾		Armour Ill B	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
13⅜	7		Armour Ill pf	400	12⅛	11¼	12⅛	11⅞
1⅝	1⅛		Arnold Constable	6	100	1⅜	1⅜	2⅝
23½	18		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	
19	15		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	
47⅛	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	6500	45⅝	43¼	43⅝	42⅛
68	59⅞	5	Atchison pf	500	62⅞	62	62	61½
26½	18½		Atl Coast Line	800	23⅞	22	22¾	21
17¼	13⅞	1	Atl Refining	700	15½	15	15	15
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1000	36	33⅛	33¼	33¼
8	5½		Aviation Corp Del	2500	7⅜	6⅞	6¾	6⅝

—B—

6¼	3⅞		Baldwin Loco	300	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅞	9¾		Baldwin Loco pf	240	13¾	13	12	12½
12⅜	8¼		Balt & Ohio	5500	11⅜	10⅜	11	10½
15⅜	9¾		Balt & Ohio pf	500	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	12½
73½	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	73	73	73	73
85	68¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	81	81	81	
9½	9⅛		Barker Bros pf	20	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4¼	3		Barnsdall A	400	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
12	3		Beatrice Cream	700	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
11⅛	6½		Bendix Aviation	500	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
3	1		Best & Co	300	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
167⅞	101⅛		Bethlehem Steel	500	14¼	13⅞	14	13⅝
26⅜	15½		Beth Steel pf	400	32½	31	31	30
55	52	M	Bon Ami A	100	53	53	53	
26⅞	18	1.60	Borden	4200	22¾	21¾	21⅝	20⅝
8	3		Borg Warner	800	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
5⅛	3⅜		Briggs Mfg	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
31	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	4200	28⅞	27⅝	27½	27¼
79⅝	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	75⅞	75⅛	75⅞	78¼
82	64½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	70	70	70	71
4⅝	1¾		Brunswick Balke	900	4½	4	4	4
3½	2		Bucyrus Erie	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	
36	27½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	27	27	27	30
2¼	1		Budd Wheel	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
4¾	2½		Bullard	600	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅜	⅞		Bulova Watch	100	1	1	1	
8⅝	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	400	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	7¾
1⅛	1		Butte & Superior	100	1	1	1	
15	8½		Byers	4200	12	11	11	10⅞

—C—

12½	7¾		Calif Packing	300	10½	10¼	10½	9½
3½	2		Campbell Wy&C	100	3	3	3	3
10½	7½	1	Canada Dry	600	10⅜	10	10	9½
14⅝	7⅞		Canadian Pacific	8000	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
52¼	30½		Case Thresh	20000	48⅜	45½	46½	44½
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	410	51	49	51	47
9½	3½		Caterpillar Trac	200	8½	8½	8½	7½
9	4½		Celanese Corp	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
23	14	1½	Central Aguirre	700	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¼
10⅜	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	500	8⅞	8¾	8¼	8
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3000	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	17⅜
30½	24⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	12000	29⅞	29	29⅝	28½
1¼	¾		Chi & E Ill pf	100	1	1	1	1
3	1½		Chi & Gt West	200	2	2	2	
8⅜	3⅝		Chi & Gt W pf	400	5	4½	4½	4½
2⅜	1¼		Chi Mil & St P	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6½	3		Chi & N western	600	4½	4⅛	4¼	3⅞
9¼	5¼		Chi & N west pf	100	7	7	7	
4	2⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	600	3⅜	3	3⅜	3⅜
7½	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	7	7	7	
8½	4½		Chi RI&P 7%	800	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
87⅛	63⅝	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	71¼	71¼	71¼	
17¼	9¾	1	Chrysler	4000	10⅝	9½	9⅝	9½
12½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	10¼	10	10	10½
13	7½	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
7½	4½		Colo Fuel & Ir	600	4¾	4½	4½	4½
17¾	10	1	Columbia Gas	4000	12	11½	11½	11¼
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	300	62	61	61	60
10⅝	6¾		Columbia Pic vtc	300	7	6¾	6¾	7
35¾	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1600	31¼	30	30½	29¾
6½	4		Comm2Credit	100	5½	5½	5½	5
20½	18½	2	Com Cr 6½ pf B	110	18½	18½	18½	
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1500	23¾	23¾	23¾	21
97⅛	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	94½	94½	94½	
13½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	8000	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	12
2⅞	1¾		Comwith & So	5000	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	23½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	800	25	25	25	25
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
11⅞	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	300	6½	6¼	6½	6½
63¼	42¾	4	Consol Gas	10000	46	43⅜	43⅞	43
99	90	5	Consol Gas pf	400	91⅞	91	91⅞	91
5½	2½		Consol Laundries	100	3½	3½	3½	3
6¼	5		Consol Oil	5000	5½	5⅛	5¼	5¼
2¼	1½		Consol Ryg Cu pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4¾	3		Cont Baking A	100	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
41⅛	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
45⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	2500	44½	42¼	43⅛	41¾
5¼	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17¼	12⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13
2¾	1⅛		Cont Motors	900	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
6⅜	4⅞		Cont Oil	9000	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
59½	45⅜	3	Corn Products	5000	56½	54	54¼	53¼
28⅞	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	600	28	27½	27⅞	27⅞
23½	14¼		Crown Corp & S	1200	22¾	21¾	21½	21
3½	1⅛		Cuban Am Sug	500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
11⅞	6½		Curtis Publishing	400	10⅛	9	9	
48⅜	30	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	37	35	35	35
2½	1½		Curtiss-Wright	1000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3⅞	2¼		Curtiss-Wright A	200	2½	2½	2½	2¼

—D—

4⅞	1		Davison Chem	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
58¼	37⅜		Del & Hudson	11000	56	54	54½	53
27⅝	17¼		Del Lack & W	6000	34	32½	33	21⅞
11⅞	8⅛	4	Detroit Edison	800	13⅜	12	13	14
5	5		Detroit & Mack pr	100	5	5	5	
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	18½	18	18	18½
15⅜	12	1	Dome Mines	300	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
13⅜	10¼	.75	Douglas A	700	12¼	11½	12	11¼
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	10000	39½	37⅝	38	37⅛
106	99⅞	6	du Pont deb	100	102½	102½	102½	102⅛
102	99½	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	99½	99½	99½	99½

—E—

2½	1¼		Eastern Roll Mill	100	2½	2½	2½	
61⅜	50½	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	57½	56⅜	56⅝	55
6	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	300	4½	4	4	4⅜
20½	11⅜		Elec Auto-Lite	900	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12½
1¾	1		Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7½	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	700	4½	4⅛	4⅜	4
25½	10	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	500	10	10	10	10¼
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	25	22¾	25	
35⅛	23	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	
6½	4		Erie RR	500	5¾	5½	5¾	5½

—F—

3⅝	2¾		Fairbanks Morse	400	2¾	2½	2½	
18⅜	12½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1000	14⅜	13½	14½	13⅜
14⅜	9½	1	Firestone T & R	800	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	49¾	49¾	49¾	48
10½	4½		Foster-Wheeler	2500	7⅝	6¾	7	6⅞
21	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18	18	18	17½
4	2		Foundation	100	2½	2½	2½	
2½	1¼		Fox Film A	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
26⅝	16½	2	Freeport Texas	700	21⅜	20¾	20¾	20⅜

—G—

20½	13⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2500	19⅜	18½	18½	17¾
7⅞	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	700	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5
16	13	2	Gen Baking	1000	16	15⅜	16½	15½
16⅜	10½	.40	Gen Electric	12500	14½	13⅞	14	13⅜
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜
28¾	21	2	Gen Foods	3500	26¼	25½	25½	25½
1½	¾		Gen Gas & E A	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
42	35½	3	Gen Mills	1200	41⅜	41	41⅜	40
98	92⅞	6	Gen Mills pf	200	94	94	94	
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	20000	13	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
3⅜	2½		Gen Pub Service	100	3	3	3	2⅞
20½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	700	19	18	18½	18
7	⅞		Gen Realty	800	½	½	½	
20¼	12⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	800	15½	15	15	14⅝
6¼	3¾		Glidden	200	5	5	5	5
56½	49½	7	Glidden ppf	20	52	52	52	
4⅝	3		Gobel (Adolf)	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	2500	15⅝	15	15	14½
6⅛	3		Goodrich	1500	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4
18¼	9		Goodrich pf	200	12	12	12	
18⅝	9¼		Goodyear	4300	15¼	14⅜	14½	14
45	27⅜	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	33	33	33	32¼
13⅜	9⅛		Gotham Silk Hos	1000	10½	10⅛	10½	
2½	1⅛		Graham Paige	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
6¼	3⅜		Grand Union	200	5	5	5	4½
21⅞	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	100	18¾	18⅜	18½	
11⅜	6¾		Great Nor pf	1200	9½	8⅞	9	8¾
7	5⅛		Great Nor Ore	800	6	5⅝	5¾	5½
13⅝	7		Great West Sug	2000	12½	12	12	11⅜
1¼	⅜		Grigsby-Grunow	200	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
⅝	¼		Guantanamo Sug	500	¾	¾	¾	⅝
13¼	6¾		Gulf States Steel	700	13⅛	13	13	11

—H—

3½	3		Hamilton Watch	30	3	3	3	
52	45½	7	Hanna MA) pf	80	48	48	48	46
8	1⅝	8	Homestake Min	200	163½	163½	163½	163
15⅜	8¼		Houston Oil	400	12	11¼	11¼	
3¼	1⅞		Houston Oil new	200	2½	2½	2½	
10	5½	.40	Howe Sound	100	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
5½	3		Hudson Motor	1900	3¾	3½	3½	3½

—I—

15½	10⅛		Ill Central	4500	14¼	13½	13½	12⅝
¾	¼		Indian Motor	200	½	¼	¼	½
38⅜	27⅜	2	Indus Rayon	700	32¼	31¾	31¾	31½
31½	19½	1½	Ingersoll Rand	300	27½	25⅞	25⅞	23⅝
3½	2		Inspiration Cop	200	3	3	3	
4½	3½	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
4⅛	2¼		Interboro Rap T	1200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1⅜	⅞		Int Agr Corp	800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
97½	78¾	6	Int Business M	1000	91	89	90	87½
4½	2⅛	.20	Int Carriers	700	4	3½	4	3¼
9¼	3¼		Int Cement	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
6	3¼		Int Combus pf	100	4	4	4	4
25¾	13⅜	.80	Int Harvester	12300	24¼	22½	22½	21½
6½	3		Int Hydroelec	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
9½	6¾		Int Nickel	3800	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
4¼	2⅛		Int Pap&P pf	400	3½	2½	2½	2½
18⅞	15¼	1½	Int Salt	800	17	17	17	

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 23	Last Mar. 22
18	9⅜		Int Silver	700	18	16½	17	18½
40	24½		Int Silver pf	80	34	31½	32½	31½
8¼	5¼		Int Tel & Tel	4800	7⅛	6¼	6¼	6⅛

—J—

23¾	13¼		Johns Manville	2400	17⅛	16½	16⅛	15⅝
62	50	7	Johns Man pf	10	50	50	50	
50	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	10	43	43	43	43

—K—

11	6½		Kan C South	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
16	12½	2	Kan C South pf	400	15	14	15	
2	⅛		Kelly-Springfield	800	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
5⅜	3⅛		Kelvinator Corp	100	4½	4½	4½	4
11½	7⅜		Kennecott Cop	6100	10	9¼	9¾	9
10⅜	6⅛		Kresge	1700	8	8¼	8¼	8⅛
19⅜	14⅛	1	Kroger Groc & B	2100	18⅛	17⅝	18	17⅛

—L—

6½	3¾		Lee Rubber	400	6	5⅛	6	
46	34	3½	Lehih P Cem pf	02	42	42	42	
14⅞	8⅜		Lehigh Val RR	700	12⅛	11½	11½	10¾
47⅞	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	41½	41¼	41¼	39⅝
7½	4⅜		Libbey-Owens-F	300	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
14	10⅛	.60	Liquid Carbonic	9700	18½	17	17¼	16¾
21½	8⅜	1	Loew's Inc	16100	10¼	9	10	9
56⅛	40⅞	6½	Loews pf	400	41½	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
3½	1¾		Lorl Inc	400	2¼	2	1⅞	2
27	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	23¼	22¼	22½	22
32⅜	21¼		Louisville & N	4100	31⅜	29¾	30¼	28¾

—M—

21	2½		McCrory pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23⅞	16	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	100	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	19½
57⅝	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	1350	55	53⅞	54¼	51⅝
			McLellan Stores	600	¾	¼	¼	⅜
23½	13½		Mack Trucks	700	20⅝	20	20	19¼
35¾	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	700	31⅜	31½	31½	30
10⅜	6		Man Elv mg	2700

Financial: News and Comment

U. S. Gypsum Co. Sales Last Year About $12,000,000

Will Cut Expenses Further If Volume of Business Continues Low

CHICAGO, March 23 — United States Gypsum Company is running about 30 per cent under a year ago, but it is "not fair to conclude that the present tonnage is indicative of the probable showing for the year," S. L. Avery, president, declared at the annual meeting. He hopes conditions will improve later.

He said that if volume does continue 30 per cent under last year, the company will reduce costs still further. He expressed the belief that nothing could happen which, over a long period, would prevent operating at a profit.

Present outlook for building is for a continued small volume this year, as in the boom era the country became overbuilt and has not yet absorbed all surplusage, he said. It was further brought out that a stimulus for construction is lacking due to continued increase in vacancy and decline in rental levels.

1932 Showing Called Excellent

Referring to the showing in 1932, Mr. Avery stated that "while the company's profits were comparatively unfavorable, they were excellent in the light of conditions." He said sales last year totaled about $12,000,000, compared with around $22,000,000 in 1931 and about $33,000,000 in 1926.

He said that whereas construction of the type in which United States Gypsum was interested has declined about 86 per cent since 1926, sales have declined about 61.8 per cent during this period, and expenses have been reduced about 50 per cent.

In 1932 sales had declined from 44 per cent from 1931, and expenses had been reduced around 35 per cent.

Mr. Avery declared expenditure of about $405,000 for plant additions last year did not provide any additional manufacturing capacity, but was made for modernizing certain plants with a view to lowering costs.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Shareholders approved a plan whereby employees who have subscribed to stock in accordance with the contract in force a number of years, which permitted such employee subscriptions to be paid out of subsequent cash dividends on the stock, will be given that portion of the stock paid for to date instead of compelling them to wait until all the subscriptions had been paid.

The new plan provides that employees may resubscribe to the balance of their former subscription to stock at par of $20 a share instead of at former prices which ranged from $50 to $100 a share, the then market value of the stock, over the period during which subscriptions were received.

Mr. Avery said that the company, having no money invested in the employee stock purchase plan, will lose no money by this change. Employee subscriptions to date amount to about 20,000 shares.

Bank Operations Are Nearly Back to Normal

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reports that clearing figures indicated bank operations were "nearly back to normal."

Total bank clearings for the past week for all leading cities were $4,705,487,000, or only 0.1 per cent under a year ago. New York City's clearings showed a gain of 4.8 per cent over 1932, while the total for other centers was 10.8 per cent smaller.

Other individual centers reporting larger clearings than in the like week of 1932 were Buffalo, Dallas, Louisville, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. The reduction from last year at Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Omaha and Seattle was described as "very small."

Dividends

Bank of England, London, declared a dividend of 6 per cent, less tax, for the half year ended Feb. 28, the same as was paid the previous six months.

A. M. Byers Company declared a dividend of 50 cents on the 7 per cent cumulative participating preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 14.

Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 24.

Capital Administration Company, New York, declared a dividend of 75 cents on the preferred stock, series A, on account of accrued dividends in arrears. The dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 30.

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., declared a dividend of 50 cents on the convertible preference class A stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

Pacific Lighting Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 20.

Hartford National Bank & Trust Company, Hartford, Conn., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Broad Street Investing Company declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 27.

Steel Company of Canada declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, placing the issue on a $1.20 annual dividend basis, compared with $1.75 previously, and the regular quarterly of 43¾ cents on the preferred, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 7.

Union Bank & Trust Company of Los Angeles declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable March 31 to stock of record March 25.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10.

American Shipbuilding Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Ohio Leather Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Standard National Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Pequot Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Swiss Demand For Radio Sets Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Solothurn, Switz.

RADIO sets to meet an unprecedented Swiss demand have given watch factories of this Jura Mountains region a substitute product of major importance. Four centers of radio production have sprung up in the last two years—one at this city and others at Bienne, Les Ponts de Martel and Ste. Croix.

Sets licensed in Switzerland increased 54 per cent during 1932. Since 1930 the number has been multiplied one and a fourth times, to reach 230,000. Because of this rise, the proportion of Swiss who "listen in" has reached a figure comparable with that of other European countries.

In 1930, the Swiss Radiodiffusion Society was complaining that the number of sets and hearers lagged behind those of other countries. At that time, only 2.68 per cent of the Swiss had sets. Germany had a corresponding per cent of 5.62, Austria 6.34, England 7.75, Sweden 7.90 and Denmark 11.95. With recent gains, the Swiss percentage has risen from 2.68 to 6.1.

Household's Net Profit Ample To Cover Dividend

CHICAGO, March 23—Net earnings of Household Finance Corporation for January and February and estimated net for March continue sufficient to cover dividends on all classes of stock at the rate of 90 cents a share quarterly on Class A and Class B common and $1.05 on the participating preferred," President L. C. Harbison says.

"Nevertheless, directors deem it prudent, in view of unsettled conditions, to decrease this quarter's dividends on the common stocks to 75 cents to keep dividend payments well within net earnings. The board intends to appraise conditions quarter by quarter during 1933 and be guided accordingly as to each quarter's dividends."

Net in 1932 was equal to $4.29 a share on the common after allowing for maximum participation of $5 a share on the preference stock. Gross for the year was at a record peak, but unusually large bad debt losses due to continued falling off in employment resulted in a rise of about $1,000,000 in expenses. Net was off about $500,000 from 1931, although total loans during the fell off more than $17,000,000 to $56,161,305. Average loan account dropped about 5 per cent.

As of December 31 bank loans totaled $13,250,000, off $6,600,000 from a year previous. Since the first of the year about $1,000,000 more has been repaid to banks.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	3%	3%	2½@5
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3%	3%	3%
Com paper ...	3½	3½	3¾@4
Bar silver	27¼c	27¼c	29⅜c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	3½@3	3½	2¾@3
4 to 6 months.	2½@3	3½	2¾@3

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days.	2⅛@2	2⅛@2	2½@2⅜
4 months ...	2⅜@2¼	2⅜@2¼	2⅜@2½
6 months ...	2⅜@2½	2⅜@2½	2⅞@2¾

London Quotations

Call money ...	⅜%	⅜%	1⅜%
Short bills ...	½@ 9/16	½@ 9/16	2 1/16
3 mos bills ...	½@ 9/16	½@ 11/16	2⅛
Bar gold	120s 6½d	120s 6d	113s 2d
Bar gold	17 1/16 d	17 1/16 d	18 1/16 d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	3½%	3½%	3½%
Com paper ...	5	5	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia ...	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ..	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	9	Sofia	8
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.42¼	$3.42¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.42⅝	3.42⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0393¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0514	.0516	.0526
Germany—mark ..	.2387	.2387	.2381
Austria—schill'g .	.1412½	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0296⅝	.0297⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone .	.1539	.1530	.268
Finland—finn'rk .	.0152½	.0153½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma .	.0056½	.0066⅛	.129
Holland—florin ..	.4028	.4030	.402
Hungary—pengo ..	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone ...	.1756	.1760	.268
Poland—zolty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo .	.0317	.0323	.4420
Roumania—leu ..	.0060	.0058	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0846	.0846	.193
Sweden—krona ...	.1817	.1818	.268
Switz'land—franc.	.1928	.1930	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar .	.0135	.0135	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ..	.2315	.2275	*
Shanghai—tael ..	.3000	.2900	*
India—rupee	.2592	.2591	.3650
Japan—yen	.2150	.2125	.4984
Java—florin	.4020	.4070	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso.	.4969	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol.	.4012	.3987½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol ..	.2570	.3581	.4245
Brazil—milreis ...	.0745	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0606	.0606	.12165
Colombia—peso...	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1625	.1625	.3900
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar ..	.8300	.8325	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

Hudson & Manhattan Net

NEW YORK, March 23—Net income of Hudson & Manhattan Railway for the two months ended Feb. 28, 1933, is equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred, to one cent a share on the 399,983 common shares, compared with 35 cents a common share in the first two months of 1932.

Suspends Insurance Dividends

COLUMBUS, March 23 — Charles T. Warner, superintendent of insurance of Ohio, has prohibited domestic life insurance companies from declaring dividends to stockholders during the present emergency.

Tax Collections Are Affected By Erratic Banking

Total Collected for Month of February Shows $4,000,000 Gain

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Erratic banking conditions of the country in February are reflected in statistics issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau showing tax collections for the month.

The total amounted to $90,715,108, an increase of approximately $4,000,000 as compared with January, due largely to larger income tax receipts. The bank situation, however, caused a drop of $862,416 in the tax collected on checks, lowering the total to $3,122,638; while the tax on safety deposit boxes reflected the rush to rent them, and increased $24,445 to $255,849.

The tax on gasoline dropped from $11,341,892 in January to $8,515,013, and that on electrical energy declined from $3,016,606 to $2,750,902.

Another sharp cut in tax receipts was shown in the amount collected on telephone, telegraph and radio messages and facilities, which dropped from $1,420,783 in January to $545,754. The tax on candy was $129,163 less than for the previous month, amounting to $289,325. The tax on furs also fell, bringing in $433,620 as compared with $921,511 in January.

The total for the month, compared with $59,053,561 in February a year ago, and brought the aggregate for the fiscal year to the end of February to $921,957,521, as compared with $1,003,690,074 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Income taxes for the month returned $27,713,376, as compared with $17,888,855 in January, making the total for the eight months of the fiscal year $388,769,690, a drop of $271,988,241, as compared with the like period of the preceding year.

Approximately 75 per cent of the half a hundred tax levies showed declines from last month, including those collected on stock and bond issues and conveyances and transfers of capital stock, the latter two items amounting to $1,268,257 and $1,656,335, respectively.

Detroit's New Bank Will Open Friday Morning

DETROIT, March 23 (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, said this morning that the New National Bank of Detroit, backed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and General Motors Corporation, will open at 10 a. m., Friday, in the First National Bank Building.

Mr. Sloan said whether the new bank will take over the assets of the old First National and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce will be determined today by negotiations now under way.

He said the percentage which depositors in these banks will be paid also will be announced later.

Unexpected Wave Of Buying Sends Wheat Up

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—Right about face action in the grain markets swept wheat prices upward more than two cents a bushel at times today.

A big unexpected wave of buying was attributed largely to reports that President Roosevelt would make no effort to throw out proposed amendments of the farm bill which was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday. Owing to profittaking sales on the advance, best prices were not maintained.

Wheat closed unsettled, 1-1¼ above yesterday's finish, corn ⅜-⅝ up, oats ¼-⅜ advanced, and provisions unchanged to 22 cents higher.

Appalachian Coals, Inc., Ready for Business Soon

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 23—Directors of Appalachian Coals, Inc., coal sales agent, representing 136 producers in the Appalachian coal region of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, met here Wednesday completing plans for the launching of the corporation.

Pres. J. D. Francis stated it was the hope that offices could be established and personnel selected and the organization functioning within four to six weeks, or as near April 1, the beginning of the coal year as possible. Directors are expected to select a city, possibly Cincinnati, as headquarters for the corporation.

General Foods Corp. Profit

NEW YORK, March 23—General Foods Corporation and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $10,343,821 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.97 a share on the 5,251,501 no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with $18,153,719, or $3.44 a share on 5,275,667 shares, in 1931.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—Passenger revenues of Philadelphia Rapid Transit system for the first two months of 1933 totaled $5,605,300, compared with $6,768,300 a year before, a decrease of $1,161,000, or 17.16 per cent. Revenues of Yellow Cab Company, operated by P. R. T., improved in the first two months.

N. Y. Commercial Paper

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Reports to the New York Federal Reserve Bank show that $84,200,000 in open market commercial paper was outstanding on Feb. 28. This compares with $84,000,000 a month earlier and $103,000,000 a year ago.

Cook County Auto Registrations

CHICAGO, March 23—February registrations of autos in Cook County, totaled 2217, compared with 2914 a year ago and 3216 in January this year. For the two months registrations totaled 5439, compared with 5543 a year before.

Ninth District Bank Status

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23—In the Minneapolis Reserve district to the close of business March 20, 458 of 838 member banks had been licensed to reopen. In the state bank group, 368 were licensed to open, out of 1643.

Aldrich Banking Reforms Are Indorsed by Chicago Professor

Authority on Finance States Measures Indicate Higher Standards of Lending and Investment—Says Good Bankers Are the Present Need

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 23—Proposals for banking reform recently made by Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, New York banker, together with the action of his bank, the Chase National, in divorcing its investment affiliate, are enthusiastically applauded by a leading authority on finance here, Prof. Garfield V. Cox of the School of Business of the University of Chicago.

In commenting on the Aldrich proposals as a heartening sign to those who advocate banking reform, Professor Cox suggests additional elements which he believes should be included in the reform measures expected of the present session of Congress.

"Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich's vigorous pronouncement in favor of drastic changes in the banking system of the United States should be heartening to those who have long favored comprehensive banking reform," he said.

"Such a statement, together with the fact that the Chase National has quickly followed the National City Bank in announcing steps to divorce its investment affiliate, has two gratifying aspects.

Measures to Be Favored

"It suggests that certain reform measures likely to be introduced at the present session of Congress will be favored rather than opposed by the larger banking interests, and, even more important, it indicates that bank managements are now prepared to enforce of their own accord higher standards of lending and investment policy than have prevailed in recent times in this country.

"The great significance of such a development lies in the fact that sound laws and competent supervision cannot themselves guarantee us sound banks; we must have good bankers as well if we are to have satisfactory banking performance.

"The complete separation of investment from commercial banking which Mr. Aldrich advocates would constitute a great improvement over the present situation. In general it has been true to date that investment affiliates have gone entirely free of investigation by state or national bank examiners. This situation has often obscured or disguised the actual operations and true condition of the bank or has led to practices unfair to the investing public. Whether divorced or not, however, investment banking should in the future be subjected to careful government regulation."

Added Protection

Professor Cox also agrees with Mr. Aldrich that all banks doing a checking-deposit business should be members of the Federal Reserve System, and goes further to recommend that they all should be required to be national banks as well. He approves, too, of the proposal to limit the board of directors of a bank to a small number of persons in a position actively to discharge their duties of directors, and further suggests that no one be permitted to serve as a director who does not own a substantial amount of stock in the bank.

"There are additional elements which I hope will be embodied in the reform measures expected of Congress," he added. "A system of branch banking over wide areas would permit a better diversification of loans over the counter to customers than is now possible for unit banks in the smaller communities.

"The assets behind savings deposits should be segregated from those behind checking deposits, and the minimum capital requirements for unit banks should be increased. Last, but not least, I suggest that the present double liability provision be abolished as applied to all stockholders except directors and officers of the bank, and that in its stead there be required a higher ratio of capital and surplus to deposits than has obtained in recent years."

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

Silver has a political power in the United States totally out of proportion to its value as an industry. The valuation of the American output at present prices is around $15,000,000. Compared with the value of, say, steel output, which last year amounted to around a billion dollars, this is insignificant.

Deny silver a hearing on that score! The dome would fall off the roof of the Capitol! Silver is one subject upon which two score Senators from half as many states are always ready to expatiate. For there are that number of states in the Union producing the metal—one reason, therefore, for the political power of silver.

Of more importance, however, is the fact that these silver Senator are supported by other Senators. This is evident in the actions periodically taken toward silver by the Senate. During the war they persuaded the Government to replace in the Treasury an exported amount of silver so that the white metal might continue to exercise the wholly gratuitous function of backing notes which under the gold standard Act of 1900 are interchangeable with gold-backed currency. The Senate has been especially silver-minded since silver began to decline in price in 1928. Last year they persuaded President Hoover to call a world conference on silver at his discretion. The President could not obtain any sympathy from the other governments. Nevertheless the Senators may be relied upon to see that silver is one of the leading topics of discussion at the world economic conference.

Why this influence? because in the United States silver is allied to agriculture. This makes Dill of Washington, a state producing only 30,000 ounces of silver, more than a perfunctory silver Senator. He is really a farm Senator. But the farmers are suffering from lack of buying power, and silver has a historic connection with buying power, because in years gone by it was a currency metal rather than a commodity.

* * *

The American farmer has sufficient economic knowledge to know that the greatest single factor in determining the general price level is the amount of money in use. If there is not enough, or if it is inactive, money will receive a scarcity value, which is the same as saying that the things it buys will be cheap.

Thus, in the name of American agriculture, the farm-cum-silver senators assert today that prices are low because money is scarce and that money is scarce because gold, which is the foundation of modern money, is scarce. Then they ask: "Why not help out gold with silver, by making them a common standard on which money could be based, so as to jack up prices, and give us more buying power?"

These spokesmen are called bimetallists, they are the most vocal section of the community opposed to the gold standard, and have an increasing number of supporters in Europe, particularly Great Britain.

Bimetallism is in the bones of the American West. William Jennings Bryan, in the presidential campaign of 1896, fought the last great fight in the Occidental world in behalf of this ordering of currency systems. When he was defeated, the Occident accustomed itself to the gold standard, and silver retired still further from its quondam position as a valuer of things to a position as a thing itself, like sugar, valued in gold. True, we use a good deal of silver as subsidiary currency, but it is what is called "token" currency; that is, its intrinsic value bears no relation to its face value. A silver dollar is intrinsically worth 25 cents, still it passes for a dollar gold value, by government fiat.

This is also the case in respect of the silver notes already referred to. They are really warehouse receipts for silver dollars held in the Treasury, intrinsically worth 25 cents apiece.

* * *

The situation has changed vastly since the Great Commoner told the wildly cheering Democratic convention at Chicago that labor was being crucified on a cross of gold. In those days the cross, in the shape of a gold reserve at the Treasury, was a pretty slim affair. It would have fetched exactly $89,000,000. Bryan, arguing from the scarcity value of that stock, in proportion to the money needs of the United States, would have added silver to the cross, so as to make it less uncomfortable. But today the gold reserve of the United States exceeds $4,000,000,000, over 40 times the amount in 1896. It is more than enough to supply business needs for currency. If there were any more need to elaborate this point, the lack of demand for the emergency currency might be cited. This money is already seen to be superfluous. To add silver to gold would be to pile up still more of a superfluity.

This is not to say that everybody has as much currency as he or she needs in the maintenance of a decent living standard. Far from it. But that is because the titles to money—such as jobs—are lacking. Those who have no claim on money, either in wages or savings, are not entitled to the emergency money. The great problem of today is to endow people with such titles to money, with buying power; and President Roosevelt, in his latest employment move, seems bent upon tackling it, at least on a national scale.

Thus silver advocates need not rely upon bimetallism as the means for pulling agrarian humanity out of the economic trough. Any attempt on a world scale to make world gold money or world credit money serve world needs better—by distributing the titles with the money—would have a good effect on the price of all commodities, silver included.

To Receive Bids On Massachusetts Notes

State Treasurer Hurley will receive bids in writing until 11 a. m., March 24, for $1,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts notes dated March 30 and due March 15, 1934. Award of this loan is subject to the approval of the Governor and the Council.

Bids will also be received for $1,000,000 notes dated March 28, and due Nov. 23. Interest on all of the above notes will be payable at maturity, the Commonwealth figuring interest on exact number of days on a 360-day year basis. Each lot must be bid upon separately.

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More Protection For Shareholders To Be Demanded

Chicago Stock Exchange Revises Its Rules to New High Standard

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 23 — For the better protection of the investor, the Chicago Stock Exchange has decided to demand fuller publicity from corporations newly applying to it.

This exchange, the principal one in the West, has sensed the trend of the times, and as one of its officials puts it, has revised its rules to a "new high standard," and gone on record as favoring "full publicity."

The function of the exchange is to offer a market place for the securities that it allows to be traded in. The market place has therefore accepted a fuller responsibility for seeing that its merchandise is sound.

Usually the Chicago mart follows the New York Stock Exchange in the adoption of important changes, but this time it stepped out for itself.

Public Accountant

A company hereafter asking a listing for its stock or bonds must have its financial statement certified to the exchange by an independent public accountant. Heretofore an accountant in the employ of the company was sufficient. It is deemed the requirement of an accountant who is independent and in a way responsible to the exchange will encourage accuracy.

"Peddling" of stocks to the public will not be facilitated by the exchange, it is announced. In other words, the Chicago exchange has had such standing that its listing of a security was accepted in many states, and the thus favored security did not have to pass the blue-sky restrictions. Accordingly, many securities were first listed and then sold. It will be the other way around from now on. One of the new rules reads:

"Securities will not be listed coincident with a public offering. Applications will only be considered when the company demonstrates that the securities to be listed are sufficiently distributed to the public to assure a free and open market."

Stockholders are to be given quicker information about their companies' affairs. Frequently a corporation mails its stockholders a bare notice of the annual meeting and after it is held sends them the annual report.

The exchange feels, it is stated, that stockholders are entitled to know how their business has been run during the last year before being called on to vote on the men who have run it. So it asks that with the notice of the annual meeting "clear, complete and informative" financial statements be included. These also are to be certified by independent public accountants.

As to securities already listed, the rules are not retroactive, could not be, it is said, and moral suasion is being used to bring their companies into line.

While the new rules are regarded on the exchange as drastic, they are recognized as in no sense providing a guarantee of safety for the investor. However, it is agreed that the changes record needed progress.

Bankers Again Rescue New York With a Loan

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, March 23

BIG bankers here have again come to the relief of New York City with a $15,000,000 loan, the proceeds of which will be used for work and home relief and at the same time take care of the municipal financing program until late next month.

The money was obtained through the purchase by the banks at par of an issue of 6 per cent certificates of indebtedness dated March 23 and due on June 15. The banking group which took the issue was identical with that which bought $27,000,000 of the city's 6 per cent corporate stock notes on March 15.

Mayor John P. O'Brien's administration will come to its financial hurdle on April 26, when $144,000,000 of revenue bills and corporate stock notes will mature.

Pennroad Profit In 1932 Is Nine Cents Per Share

Pennroad Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $793,897, after expenses, taxes and interest, equal to 9 cents a share on the 9,090,000 no-par shares This compares with net income of $4,495,046, or 49 cents a share, in 1931.

Income accounts compare as follows:

	1932	1931
Dividends received...	$226,439	$3,553,625
Int from bonds.....	688,461	1,079,723
Other interest	93,342	105,869
Total income	1,008,242	4,739,217
Interest paid	45,375	32,779
Taxes	95,344	25,224
Expenses	143,725	186,168
Net income	793,879	4,495,046

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1932, shows cash holdings of $347,755, compared with $736,998 a year previous and investment in securities at cost, $145,679,920. There were $400,000 of notes payable; earned surplus was $9,060,111 and capital surplus $45,241,825.

The list of securities held shows no important changes from a year ago. Securities for which stock exchange quotations are available and which cost $51,432,095 had a market value Dec. 31, 1932, of $5,220,017 Stocks having no stock exchange quotations, or where Pennroad Corporation owns at least a majority of the stock, were carried at a cost of $77,860,533, and bonds, notes and advances having no market quotations, were carried at a cost of $16,387,291.

Oil Company Executives May Go to Washington

NEW YORK, March 23—Wall Street hears that several oil company executives will be in Washington next week coincident with the conference of petroleum state governors called by Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

James A. Moffett, vice-president of Standard Oil of New Jersey; R. C. Holmes, president of the Texas Company; C. B. Ames, president of the American Petroleum Institute, and representatives of the Consolidate Oil and Shell Union companies are among those expected to go to the capital. It is understood they will be asked to present their views to the conference.

Livestock Market Does $79,287,444 Business in 1932

Trade Makes Good Showing in Spite of Lower Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 23—In spite of declining livestock prices, a $79,287,444 business was handled last year by the National Livestock Marketing Association, federally sponsored coöperative sales agency, it was reported here yesterday at the third annual meeting of the organization.

As a consequence of the greatly reduced level of livestock prices, although the organization handled a volume of business 15 per cent greater than in 1930, the total sales value was 46 per cent less. In 1930 the organization's business amounted to $147,552,170.

It was also reported that through the National Feeder and Finance Corporation, the credit subsidiary of the coöperative, more than $33,000,000 had been loaned to producers since the beginning of the coöperative enterprise three years ago, and that over $12,000,000 of loans were outstanding now.

Mr. Charles A. Ewing, president, in his address to the delegates at the meeting, stressed three important issues before the national association that demand immediate attention.

"Livestock producers must have a credit structure which will meet changed conditions," Mr. Ewing said. "This organization should look forward to a time when agriculture can own and control a national credit agency departmentalized so as to safely and efficiently serve the producers of this country.

"The next most important problem before live stock producers is that of direct marketing. Hard roads, trucks and increased freight rates have decentralized and tended to impair the value of central markets as determining factors in price-making.

"And, lastly, but most important, there is the problem of a better understanding on the part of the livestock producers of the value of service that can be rendered through their own local regional and national organizations."

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Reduces Notes

NEW YORK, March 23—Reduction April 10 of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation 2-year 6 per cent notes by $1,500,000 to $10,250,000 has been authorized by directors. This follows one of $1,750,000 Feb. 1. The original $13,500,000 issue was funded last summer by bankers for the company.

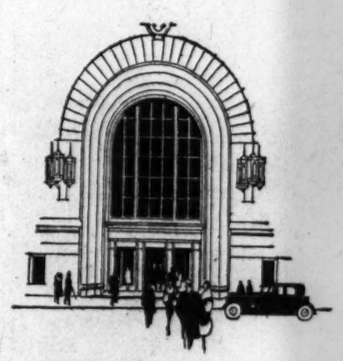
Directors of Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corporation, surface line subsidiary of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, authorized reduction of bank loans by $200,000 to $3,000,000. This follows a $500,000 cut in loans last month.

London Quotations

LONDON, March 23 (AP) — Consols for money, 75⅛; De Beers, 4¼, and Rand Mines, 8½. Money was ½ and discount rates—Short and three month bills, ½@⅝ per cent.

English Bank Rate Unchanged

LONDON, March 23—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.



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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

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Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
And No "Soft Soap," Either!

Courtesy Indianapolis News
Bridging the Chasm

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
The Unbalancing Pole

Courtesy Richmond Times-Dispatch
Stop!

Courtesy Columbus Dispatch
Hardly Room for Another Boring Left on Him

Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Name and Address, Please

All Nature

Asphodel

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENT surveys into the most beautiful words in the English language brought forth from a poet:

There are some words I like full well,
And one of these is "asphodel."

There are about 145 species of asphodel known to be native to parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, a few of which have found their way to American gardens in late years. They belong to the lily family and strongly remind one of the Eremurus group or foxtail lilies. The more popular varieties have long, narrow, roundish leaves, very ornamental, producing yellow flowers in long upright racemes.

Asphodel is a hardy herbaceous perennial which easily adapts itself to a variety of soils. It does better in the sun than in the shade. The roots may be separated in the spring if additional plants are desired.

Asphodeline luteus is the true asphodel, also known as the "King's spear." The latter name refers to the spearlike leafblade. Plants grow from 2 to 4 feet tall and are the best species of the group. The asphodel of the English and ancient Greek poets, incidentally, was the daffodil.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Walking up Massachusets avenue, the new edefice stands out to salute the gaze of the city's visitors from out of town. It is the kind of a building which merges serviceability and beauty into one coherent and unified plan. They will publish nothing irrevalent to the organimation there

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

BE NOBLE-MINDED!
Our own heart, and not other men's opinions,
Forms our true honour.
—COLERIDGE

In Lighter Vein

The Lobster Also

A Scotsman was strolling along the quay one day, when his dog stopped beside a basketful of live lobsters. Instantly one of the lobsters snapped its claws on the dogs tail, and the surprised collie dashed off down the street yelping.

The fishmonger for a moment was speechless with indignation, then, turning to his prospective customer, he bawled: "Mon, mon, whustel to yer dog! Whustle to yer dog."

"Hoots, mon," returned the other, complacently; "whustle to your lobster!"—*Lindsay Post.*

Vacant Possession

An Irish candidate was stressing the point that, if elected, he would vigorously maintain his independence.

"I'll be the slave of no party machine," he cried. "Rather than that I would write across my forehead the words 'To Let.'"

"Yes—Unfurnished," cried an opponent in the hall.—*Tit-Bits.*

Just So

Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognized each other after a time, and their recognition was cordial.

"So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered."

"And how little changed you are! Why, how long is it since we met?"

"I should say five years."

"And why have you never been to see me?"

"Oh, my dear, just look at the weather we have had."—*Labor.*

Past the Season

A Canadian farmer sent to Chicago for a bathtub outfit. The outfit went astray in transit, and it was three months before it arrived. The man refused to accept the shipment and wrote to Chicago as follows:

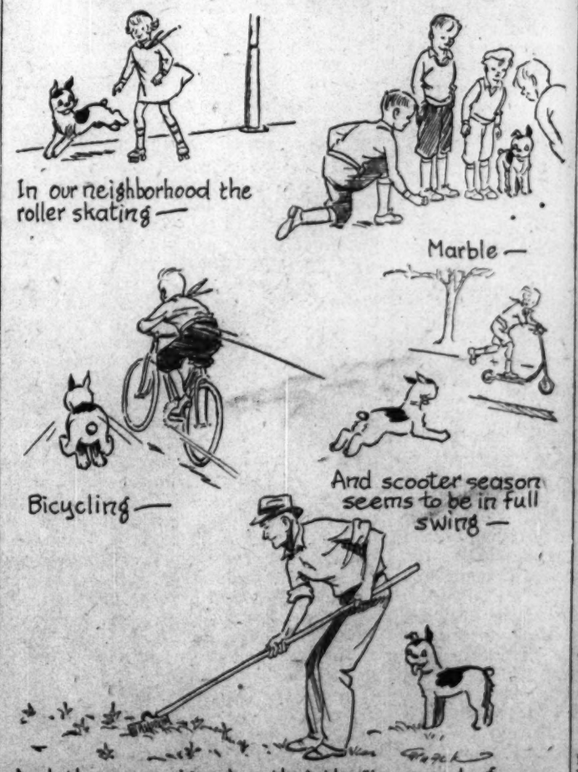
"Here it is with the winter coming on and the bathing season practically past for the year. So I won't need the bathtub.—*Grit.*

Modern Definition

Mountain—a field with its back up.

Island—a piece of land in swimming.—*Pathfinder.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


In our neighborhood the roller skating—
Marble—
Bicycling—
And scooter season seems to be in full swing—
And there are signs, too, that the "keep-out-of-my-garden" season is not very far away—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing and Keeping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

THIS is a true short story about a woman who often tells of the fine things other people are doing, while her own good deeds quite frequently are carefully hidden away.

One day she began thinking that the day had offered her but few opportunities to serve. She felt a strong desire to do some good for someone before she closed her office to go home, but what should that good thing be? Then she remembered the postman. He was a substitute on the route, but he had distinguished himself by his courtesy, his pleasantness, and his thoughtfulness. Above all, he didn't slam the door when he left the mail. So down she sat and wrote to the postmaster a letter of appreciation for this service.

Result? The postman was informed by the postmaster that his work had been commended, and he was given the route permanently. And the one who wrote the letter had proved, not only that any day can be successful when one strives to give, but also that to say "Thank you" is one way of preserving the experience of good.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Appear, obedience (G. H. B.)—The correspondent writes:

In reading "appear," how clearly should one sound the first vowel? Also the o in "obedience"? Frequently they are read and sounded as *uhpear* and *uhbedience*.

The first *a* in "appear" is clipped short, and in colloquial conversation does achieve the "beauties" of *uh*; but in formal reading or speaking the sound approximates the full short *a* as in *hat*. The *o* in "obedience" is "quick-long"; that is, it has all of the initial quality of the long *o* as in *old*, but it is not so sustained.

"Aye, darkling sense" (G. E.)—"Aye" here is an adverbial particle used in the sense of "yes" or "yea." It is pronounced as long *i* in *ice*.

Subjected (Mrs. E. B. J.)—The second syllable is accented, *sub-jek'-ted*.

"Pass out" (F. C. C.)—The correspondent writes:

If you consider it proper material for discussion in your highly interesting and helpful column, I should like to see the expression "pass out" (as intended to convey the meaning properly described by "pass on") decried.

It may be only a bad habit or state of misinformation, but it is, none the less, in need of rectification. Unless I am mistaken, "pass out" is purely slang or a vulgar way of expressing fainting or intoxication, and should not be confused in any way with "pass on."

Let the speaker weigh the meanings of "out" and "on," and he will have no difficulty in his choice.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

SNUBS' JIG-SAW TYPE PUZZLE

Send the Front from any one of these packages:

Bostonian Cream
A neutral shoe cream for all leather shoes.

French Gloss
A black self-shining shoe polish.

"Whitt"
A new white cleaner that does not dust off.

Black-Oil Liquid
A liquid shoe dressing that has great preserving qualities.

Gilt Edge
One of our first and finest shoe dressings.

Or send a copy of the words on the cover of the Oil Paste Tin.

Will be mailed you upon receipt of box front from any one of the packages listed at left, when sent us together with 10 cents to cover mailing costs. Or you may copy the words on cover of Whittemore's Oil Paste tin and send ten cents.

Please write
"THE BOSS"
Whittemore Bros. Corp.
Cambridge, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Work Army

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S proposals for unemployment relief deserve sympathetic consideration. They are frankly experimental. But the United States is now engaged in a desperate warfare against misery and despair which demands a willingness to try any reasonably hopeful plan of attack the Commander-in-Chief recommends. And like several other nations—notably Italy and Germany, which have embarked on more daring schemes of state socialism—it must put to the test in the emergency methods which ordinarily would get no trial.

Mr. Roosevelt has made it clear that he intends to base a liberal social program upon a conservative financial policy. His first steps have been to buttress national credit by economy and bank reform. Only captious critics will break with him as soon as he attempts to use the strength thus gained for the best purpose to which it could be applied—relief of the farmer and the unemployed. And while for the present the President seeks no new appropriations for making jobs, the country as a whole would much prefer to pay out federal funds to give men work on useful projects than as doles to able-bodied and employed veterans.

The attitude of the people can be expressed in the historic phrase, "Millions for defense [against want], but not one cent for tribute." If necessary, the tribute saved under the Economy Act might far better be devoted to defense under an employment program.

In that program the first step proposed by the President is the enlistment by early summer of 250,000 unemployed in a civilian conservation corps. An army of men would be mobilized for reforestation, flood prevention and road building. They would be organized along military lines and would draw army pay. Camps would be held down to 100 men and projects would be spread as far as possible throughout the country. The scheme follows in some ways the work camps set up in Canada several months ago.

Of course, objections have sprung up quickly. There are questions about how much useful work can be found. But Mr. Roosevelt has very pertinently mentioned the practical value of investing in protection from such losses as the Ohio River floods are now causing. Organized labor objects to the military organization of workers and would ask "standard rates of pay under voluntary conditions of employment." That ideal is worthy of every support, but doubtless today many a worker will voluntarily choose a job in the open with a work army in preference to the military formations of city bread lines.

Others see the shadow of state Socialism in such a plan. But certainly America today is past being frightened by bogey words. If greed operates under capitalism to prevent an adequate proportion of the products of labor going into wages—into the purchasing power which keeps a capitalist system operating—then either private charity or public relief must step in to start the wheels turning again. And if private gifts prove insufficient, then the Government must supply the buying power. That in essence is what Mr. Roosevelt intends to do, first by immediate use of available moneys, and later apparently by grants to states and by large-scale construction of public works.

A proposal to employ 250,000 out of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 may seem a small step. Certainly it is too modest to alarm anybody. But if successful, its results would be far-reaching. The men directly employed would be but a fraction of the number who would obtain work in furnishing supplies, even if only such primary equipment as overalls and shovels be required. The money expended would start a buying movement of expanding value.

Yet as the President so well points out, this is not the most valuable effect:

> More important than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. . . . We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability.

The American people will go a long way in support of a plan which holds much promise of conserving human values.

The Tiger Licks His Chops

FOR fifteen years the upholders of prohibition have been obliged to take the defensive. The Eighteenth Amendment was theirs, and upon that amendment was directed the full offensive of the militant wets. Now, with the beer and wine bill enacted, and state legislatures at work upon the machinery for liquor control, the positions are somewhat altered.

The change in tone even among the dripping wet dailies of New York is startling when compared with the editorial policy of those papers in the wet campaign of recent years. Already a note of alarm has been sounded.

On the same day editorials appeared in both the New York Times and the Herald Tribune. The tone of the Times' editorial shows the situation. Already the Times sees the hand of Tammany reaching out for control of beer. The editorial pleads for a separation of political chicanery and beer income. It is not alone the fingers of drys, as the Times comments, that are pointing to the old unholy alliance between politics and liquor. Indeed, the fingers of the drys are hardly needed. The instant turn of Tammany toward its greatest ally attracts attention of itself.

There is less of the alarmist attitude in the Herald Tribune editorial, but the defensive note is sounded nevertheless. The old alliance between the brewer and the politician must not be renewed, that journal declares emphatically. If the licensing machinery is not completely divorced from politics, it is pointed out, a blow will have been struck against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The nation, in other words, will recoil at the spectacle of Tammany flaunting its alcoholic spoils.

There is good reason for the note of alarm in these editorials. An organization such as Tammany runs true to form. If not only beer but also whisky is to return with virtually all federal restraints removed, will the wet dailies please tell the public how it will be possible to keep the liquor traffic out of the hands of Tammany?

Dry leaders may well smile at the turn events have taken. For the first time in fifteen years the more conscientious wets are forced to resist the consequences of the drive they have helped set in motion. There is some hope in the fact that even responsible wets see the desperate necessity of opposing a complete surrender to the liquor interests and their traditional political allies. There is further hope in what must be the effect on the opinions held by the common citizen about repeal when he sees this example of how such a traffic, remanded solely to state control, will naturally gravitate into the hands of those fitted to deal in its own base coin.

It begins to look as though the dry leaders were to be furnished with ammunition aplenty for the fight that lies before them.

The Test of Democracy

"THE test of democracy," said Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, in a speech reviewing domestic and world affairs, "is its capacity to listen to argument." Note that Mr. MacDonald was not questioning the willingness of the people to listen, but their capacity.

One of the central problems which confronts democracy is how to make the electorate understand the full meaning of the policies put before it, and how to insure that its representatives, when elected, will act in its real interests.

It is a question of understanding, of "capacity to listen" to reason, from first to last. An informed public will not only be likely to return the best representatives, but will constitute a body of sound opinion to whose criticism legislators and administrators will defer.

A better intercommunication of ideas between governors and governed is the crying need of modern democracy—an improved technique of understanding. But if this is so difficult to attain within the limits of a single nation, how much more difficult in intercourse between nations. Two nations may speak different languages, as French and German, or they may both speak English, but the connotation of political words will not be exactly the same in England and America.

But there are greater difficulties than that presented by language. There are different circumstances, different local needs, and different prejudices in the light of which words and arguments assume different meanings. And in democracies these count for more than under dictatorships or oligarchies.

Two diplomats of different nationalities might have no difficulty in understanding each the case of the other, but in democratically governed states the people behind them might be bewildered, and two clamorous public opinions, pushing in opposite directions, might frustrate agreement.

The test of democracy is "capacity to listen" to reason—the people of one country endeavoring to put themselves at the viewpoint of another country. To "understand all" is not merely, as the proverb says, to "pardon all," but also to appreciate that in this interdependent world the true interests which the nations have most at heart cannot be antagonistic.

"The Shadow of a Great Rock"

MANY people speak carelessly of shadows, as being merely transitory and therefore of no great importance, and perhaps disregard them altogether. Shadows, however, like many other subjects of superficial analysis or of indifference, are perhaps deserving of more careful thought; for in the ultimate analysis they represent things that may be good or bad as thinking makes them so; for example, although a person might pause in the shade cast by either building, the thinking which produces a cathedral is preferable to the thinking which produces a brewery.

Nevertheless, whatever the character of the thing shadowed, if it be something to be deplored, or if a change be longed for, there must be a change in the object which represents itself in the shadow. Morning, noon, evening, it falls this way or that in perpetual variation, the shadow of a tree speaks of the beauty of the tree which is interposed between the sunlight and the hillside, the highway, the meadow. The shadow of a noonday tempest marks the cloud's temporary hiding of the sun.

It is said that "coming events cast their shadows before them." The world-wide shadows of strife, loss, impoverishment, will be dissipated only as there is first a change in the thinking which has thus cast its shadow before it. Fear, hatred, greed, war—gloomy mental clouds—interposed between the light of intelligence and human experience, have cast darkening shadows. But these shadows do not change the fact of the available light of intelligence. As the thinking represented in them changes, the shadows change.

So, the League of Nations, one of the many activities for good through which are being recorded changes in human thinking, in its recent momentous decisions has diminished the prestige of warlike thinking and planning, thereby lessening the shadow of this evil which would interpose itself between the light of intelligence and practical experience. And already upon the world falls the protective influence of the moral power; for so does a great act, standing before the light of righteousness, exemplify the ancient promise that through righteous thinking, "a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

A far-reaching act expressive of moral power may, perhaps, for a time, seem to an aggressor as a shadow of a gloomy cloud. But in all Christendom there is thankfulness for the protective influence of a true act and its tremendous implications. And all who desire that the world shall rest as in "the shadow of a great rock" will, to the extent of their own true thinking, help toward the end that there be interposed between the light of intelligence and outward experience nothing contrary to the rock which is Truth.

Coach Stagg Hits the Line

COACH A. A. STAGG, the famous athletic director at the University of Chicago, made one of the most daring plays of his career this week. When he began coaching, after his brilliant days at Yale, he dedicated himself to young manhood. For forty-one years he held his post at the University of Chicago. Year after year he sent young men into their football games, often against odds that were unequal, always urging them to do their best. Then unexpectedly one day he heard new signals being called for him. His university asked him to lay down active athletic work and take up other duties. Stagg felt the new call was contrary to his life purpose. Events had shoved the ball into his arms and cried, "Lonnie, it's your turn, now run for it."

The veteran of more hard athletic battles than almost any other might have fallen in behind his interference, made a short gain, and relaxed amid the congratulations of his friends. He could have continued at his old school and at his old salary, taking it easy. Those who did not know would have thought him wise. They do not yet see how he wanted to continue coaching. But eight times he told his university president that he could not make the change—it was "against my life purpose."

Or he might have circled out in an end run, taking a big chance on being thrown for a loss, but saving himself in any case by an easy fall. He could have accepted a $15,000 job which was offered him. But as he told his football boys through forty-one years, "there's a call for each one of us to do his duty." So he gripped the ball and headed straight for the spot where there was the hardest fighting and the surest gain.

Mr. Stagg has taken up football coaching again at a small school, almost unknown east of the Rockies, the College of the Pacific at Stockton, Calif. It has had to cut salaries sharply in the depression and is bravely struggling along. The coming of the celebrated coach promises much to the college and the college promises much to the coach. Amos Alonzo Stagg feels, as he put it just before leaving Chicago, "I'll have there a real chance to continue my contacts with young people."

Evidence

SO SPRING is here. What did the date on the calendar mean? Over large areas it was still chilly winter on March 20, and a dismally gray sky unremittingly poured down rain over sodden brown fields and slippery city streets. Today it still rains, and streets and country are wetter still, but no longer dismal, for this morning, early, the first robin appeared in our neighborhood.

Saucy, cheerful little creature, how did he know that officially spring is here? He could not have known it by the temperature, nor could he have seen the least promise in trees or vegetation. But wait, perhaps he could, for what is that bit of green pushing through the brown grass near his feet? It was not there three days ago, and today it is unmistakably the wee, green nose of a hyacinth.

He hops with jaunty mien, that robin, not in the least discouraged by sullen skies and chilly atmosphere, and regards the world with a bright and, one might almost say, impudent air, the while he consumes his crumbs. It is almost as if he says, in jocular vein:

"Of course you are glad to see me, and naturally, after such a long absence, I am happy to be here again. But I do believe you weren't exactly expecting me, judging from your air of surprise. Now, didn't you realize that a bird has a superior feeling for matters relating to seasons and climates?

"You, in your very smug way, have been seeing only the surface of things, waiting for spring to appear visibly, while I, who am in the know, have as usual beaten you to it.

"Do you see those buds swelling on the maple trees? And how about the green things down under the leaves near the fence, not to mention the tulips and hyacinth spears right here by your house?

"No, it doesn't necessarily have to be warm and sunny to mean spring, but you can certainly count on me to mean it, and here I am."

So spring is here, and what does a little rain mean? The song is right:

"It is not raining rain to me, it's raining daffodils; in every dimpled drop I see wildflowers on the hills."

Editorial Notes

Additional proof that actions continue to speak louder than words comes from Texas, where a legislator recently delivered his first speech, appropriately a one-minute dissertation, in ten years of service. During that period he had been reëlected four times.

One more proof of the profound popularity of President Roosevelt would seem to be that nobody appears to remember that he closed all the banks on his first day in office, but only that a week later he had things ready for them to reopen.

Seats by the Hearth on Claverly Street

IF MR. HIGGINS—that is, Willie Higgins—wears his pepper-and-salt suit to work these mornings, Claverly Street sighs its relief—it knows the day is mild. If he makes his early morning march in his overcoat with the white muffler, the wives of Our Street apprise the husbands of the fact behind curtained chamber windows. It is snapping weather out and hoar frost crusts the grass blades and there is a frozen tautness to 7 o'clock dawn like a strained fiddle string. Over the top of Pycherley's gambrel roof the tardy sun promises little warmth.

But once or twice a winter, Mr. Higgins walks down Claverly Street to his early morning street car, clad toe to neck in an ancient and voluminous ulster; and when he does that, ah, then we know it is cold indeed! It is time to throw coal on the furnace and look to the state of the plumbing, and toss a crumb to the birds in the frozen yards.

On the ulster days of Willie Higgins, the fireplace in the living room of the Pepper home sends forth a flickering, genial light from morn to evening, and round it Erastus Pepper, Mrs. Pepper, Miss Alice, and any neighbors who drop in, assemble at night in an old-fashioned comfort that these times of steam radiators have almost banished. Miss Alice is a sweet girl, if a trifle given to romantic nonsense ("flighty" is the word Grandmother Saltonsall, down in the red house, uses). It is time she married that Smith boy, Grandmother Saltonsall asserts. But somehow the match doesn't come off. Grandmother Saltonsall, who says what she thinks, can only surmise that Miss Alice's money stands in the way. Although Grandmother Saltonsall is certainly a little downright in her judgments, there is room to believe that others, and perhaps even Miss Alice herself, shares this theory, so contrary to Claverly Street's democratic tradition. Mr. Pepper is well-to-do (that is, from a Claverly Street standpoint) whereas that Smith boy is only a scholar, with a cot and a room in the big house, waiting for his degree at the University.

* * *

It was an evening of one of these ulster days (and no mistake!) when Mr. Pepper called out to David Smith, as the latter came into the hallway, to come and sit by the hearth. David put his red, solemn face in the door and saw Erastus Pepper and Mother Pepper at either side of the applewood fire, while over on the sofa sat Alice, reading. For just a second the eyes of the young people met, and then the latter turned over a page hurriedly, and David remarked how cold it was. The clock on the marble mantel, which has recorded many a critical hour in the Pepper annals, rattled off nine staccato pings in a breathless volley, like an excited person giving important news and getting it out as rapidly as possible. Shortly afterward it happened that Alice was left reading in the corner, while David, the lodger, sat before the flickering logs. In a word, the elder Peppers had exchanged looks, and departed.

And now it was fair time to raise the question whether romance flourishes more blithely in the cherished days of spring with a mesh of green caught in the willows and the brook chuckling its delight over approaching summer, or now, in the heart of winter, on Claverly Street, with all the forests of Jack Frost etched on the pane and a fire whispering on the hearth.

Miss Alice remarked that it was cold out, and David said yes, that it was; very.

Miss Alice remarked, as though to herself, that the light for reading was better over by the fire; and David, at the fire, responded that yes; it was.

Miss Alice moved over to the fire, and then they were both in front of the coals and andirons and could see the embers winking at them from the reflection on the brass. She was silent for some time, with a look or two over the top of her book, and perhaps she expected something, but her companion was silent.

* * *

Miss Alice broke the silence. She was reading a novel, she said. It was a silly tale, she explained, but she did enjoy love stories. This story was sad, too, she said.

"Sad?" asked David.

Well, she said, and her voice was oddly pitched, if you had an ear for such things, it was about a hero who did not marry the heroine—and David could never guess the reason for it.

She waited, while a log snapped, and David said "Ah?" after awhile, as a sort of afterthought. Perhaps he had been thinking of something else.

"Aren't you interested?" said Alice, lightly. They had not married, she said, because the girl was wealthy! What a reason! And when David still looked at the fire absently, she added that such compunctions might be very well over there in Europe, but for Claverly Street—that is, America—why, if people loved each other she thought they should marry, no matter how poor one of them was!

Miss Alice ended her observation rather breathlessly, and turned immediately to her book, and the light of the fire that flickered up from a hissing hole in the log threw what (at another time) would have looked like a blush on her pretty cheek. But the obtuse man beside her only gazed at the fire, where sap was oozing juicily out of the end of an unseasoned log. Miss Alice glanced over at him at length, and discovered this. There was a pause, and then she rose quietly.

"Excuse me, I must be going now," she said with a smile, and a sigh. The young man looked up, sharply enough, at these words.

"Hold on, what's this!" he exclaimed, with more emphasis than on anything said previously that evening. "There is something I wanted to tell you!"

There was nothing he could say that would keep her, she told him, but she lingered for all that, while David explained that she was very much mistaken, he hoped. And then, in his slow way, that was so different from the romantic manner in which such things are achieved in novels, he unfolded his feelings to such effect that when the mantel clock pinged twelve times, urgently, some time later, and did not so much as budge them with its breathless information—it gave it up in disgust, and offered nothing but sulky monosyllables for an hour or so thereafter. In fact, without any great to-do, and before the open fire of the Pepper hearth, another Claverly Street troth was plighted. . . .

* * *

It was a good while later, as Alice thought back over all the chain of events of that night, that she asked David: "But, David, David, didn't you understand what I was trying to tell you, when I was talking about that novel—about the couple that never got married?"

"Novel?" said David stupidly. "Did you mention a novel?"

"Well!" said Miss Alice, with an emphasis that a quicker man than David might have known was important. And it was apropos of quite another subject a good while later, that Miss Alice slyly reverted to the matter again, with so casual a manner that David did not see below the surface.

"Sometimes I've wondered, David," she said, "if you wouldn't have asked me sooner—what you asked me that night before the fire, you know—if you had had more money? People said—well, you *are* poor, you know, David!"

David paused, in his thoughtful, conscientious way, and turned the idea over carefully.

"Am I?" he said at last. "I hadn't thought of it."

The more Miss Alice considered this reply, the better she liked it. And David has never guessed, all his life, what lay behind her question. R. L. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Mr. Hearst Attacks England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. William Randolph Hearst has been telling the British people what he thinks of them through the columns of the London News Chronicle. He begins with some very pleasant words in which he tells them that he "likes" them and that he has "always looked forward to coöperation between all the English-speaking nations as the greatest step in human progress that future history could have for the world." But by the time he reaches the end of his article all these fine wishes have been revoked. "I have no longer any confidence in Anglo-American harmony of ideas and unity of purpose. Anglo-American friendliness is the friendliness of the fox and the stork."

What terrible and unforgivable thing has Great Britain done thus to turn a friend into an enemy? Mr. Hearst names the fault. She ought to have submitted "that other nations have been unjust to America, but America has been unjust to England." Mr. Hearst accuses her of not "presenting claims to consideration which she alone possesses"—of not boosting her own monopoly of honor—of not standing on her moral superiority to France—of confusing her own just cause with the unjust cause of others. He declares that England's attitude amounts to saying, "We are of a piece with France. We are the same breed of cats, the same kind of evasionists and repudiationists."

Now, having already declared that England is not in this matter "of a piece with France," and that her conduct has been the opposite of "evasionist," it seems rather hard that Mr. Hearst should cut her out of his friendship because he says that she has called herself names which she does not deserve. Incidentally, it must be pointed out that Britain is not aligning her case with that of France. She has made no common front with that country, and for that reason the whole ground of Mr. Hearst's fury disappears.

But let us consider what all this amounts to. Great Britain, it is true, might have chosen to do what Mr. Hearst apparently wishes her to do. She might have proclaimed her unique virtue in having already remitted to her war allies the greater part of the debt that they owed her. She might have insisted that in making terms for the payment of debt to the United States she agreed to a very high rate of interest, whereas France and Italy were let off with a very low rate. If she had been playing a game for Great Britain alone, as Mr. Hearst wishes her to do, she might have asked that the rate of interest for her debt should be reduced to the rate paid by Italy or France. That would have brought the claims on her to an annual sum which she could easily meet.

Why has Great Britain not adopted this course—the course that might seem to be obviously prompted by self-interest? It is because, in spite of the fact that the extra taxation of her people which this debt involves is undoubtedly serious, that is not primarily what she is thinking of. She is thinking of the evil which is done to world trade by the flow of monetary payments all in one direction when there is no flow of commodities to balance them. The debtors of America cannot continually pay in gold because the world supplies of gold are limited. They would willingly pay in goods, but America by her tariff policy excludes the goods. How then can they pay? By paper credits which will continue to inflate America's claims on commodities which America does not want and steepen the inequalities of the exchanges?

It is because Britain sees an international danger in continued international payments of money which are not based on exchange of goods that she asks for the discussion of this question, with allied questions, so that the experts may decide what procedure will be the most beneficial to all the countries concerned. Therefore, Great Britain, who might, with Mr. Hearst, have pleaded the justice of her cause, has preferred to state the case on international grounds, as other debtors have stated theirs—and to ask, Can America afford to receive all these one-way payments, and is there not some better adjustment which she can make in her own and the common interest? R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

London.

Sensualism in the Films

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to add to the letter on the evils of moving pictures which appeared in your issue of Feb. 20. It is sad that in this education of what constitutes pleasure, even the title has to convey evil in order to entice people to the films.

I have long wanted to add my voice to the many wishing that something could really be done about it. And it is to one particular aspect of this vicious situation that I would entreat action by all who have the welfare of our country at heart.

There is much censuring of crime, and gangsters' pictures, but seldom do I hear voices raised on account of the sensual ones. To me these are even worse in their effect on mankind.

The young girls are daily taught that beauty is far more important than brains, that it must be had at all costs, that the reward of it is love (pity the word), ease, luxury, and admiration.

Older people also leave the theaters with ideas and pictures of self-indulgence and sensualism.

We have staggering questions ahead of us in the form of unemployment and what that entails. We now have the prospect of liquor and its advertisement, which will only add to the sensualism of the films. Can nothing be done to prevent this mental poison of vanity and lust being daily instilled into the minds of the millions who attend the movies?

The effect of our films on the minds of those in other countries has recently been taken up. This is important, but even more so is the effect upon every human being in the United States, and this should vitally concern every thinking American. E. K. MARTIN.

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Appropriations for Veterans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "The Best Defense for Congress," you evidently disapprove of the appropriation for veterans.

Injuries actually connected with war service may not be provable, although perfectly evident to those affected. To many the little pittance, in the form of pension, means shelter. At the present time, when circulation of money is the country's great need, it would mean a loss to a great number to have this large sum withdrawn. It would be more humane to kill with bombs and bullets than by slow starvation.

This money is now paid from the income of the wealthy, who have been protected by the Government in its accumulation and sometimes by questionable practices that have been the means of reducing many to actual hardship.

If Congress needs any defense, it has it in protecting the entire nation from the money-mad few who would degrade our country's defenders to starvation and beggary. J. P. A.

Whitehall, N. Y.